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SOVIET MOVE ON ARMS FAILS TO DISTURB BRITAIN

Downing Street Reported Indifferent Toward Position Taken by Moscow

FRANCE EAGER THAT RUSSIA PARTICIPATE

Paris Believes Conference Can Do Little to Reduce Arms If the Soviet Is Excluded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 2.—The request for postponement of the meeting preparatory to the conference on disarmament was not unexpected in diplomatic circles here. It has been known that the French Government, supported by Italy, Japan and the Little Entente, opposed the immediate holding of the conference. But the British Government would have preferred the commission to sit at the date fixed, Feb. 15, and whatever else may be said it was not due to any démarché from London that the question of disarmament has again been delayed.

The conference will now take place not later than next May, though the reasons which impelled the French to take the initiative in asking postponement may still hold good on that date.

The Debt Question

The sincerity of Aristide Briand's desire for limitation of armaments is not questioned but he wishes, it is said, in the first place to come to an arrangement with the United States on French debt for he feels that if the preliminary conference reached a deadlock it might react on American opinion, which might not in that event be inclined to give France the easy terms which it now hopes to get after the settlement of Italian debt in London and Washington.

The principal ostensible reason for the French request for postponement is the desire to bring Russia into the conference while Downing Street appears to regard Russia's representation with indifference, if not with positive dislike. The latter does not believe the Soviet Government is sincere in putting forward its dispute with the Swiss Government as a reason for refusing to accept an invitation to the conference and British suspicions of Russia lately have been intensified by the Soviet attitude toward British interests in China.

The British Foreign Office accordingly appears to hold the view that if Russia comes to the conference after its quarrel with Switzerland has been composed by France, which seems probable, it will be to play the part of a wrecker. The French, however, appear to be absolutely sincere in their belief that the conference can do little to advance the cause of disarmament, if Russia is excluded.

Russia Holds Key

As long as the "Red" Republic remains armed, its neighbors will refuse to limit their armaments, and France itself will feel obliged to keep its present army. Therefore, from this viewpoint, Russia holds the key to European disarmament.

Postponement of the conference will at least give an opportunity to seek an adjustment of British and French views of disarmament. The French general staff maintains that since Germany, in its industries and manpower, has potentially greater military strength than France, the latter cannot afford to disarm to the same extent as Germany.

The British view is that since there is no method known to diplomacy whereby a country can be persuaded to equalize its potential military strength in the industrial sphere the French contention is one that would render any effective scheme for a general limitation of armaments impossible. The British, therefore, want to go straight ahead with a reduction of peace armaments on which there is some possibility of making a comparison.

France seems resolved that naval armaments shall be discussed at the same conference. It is not surprising that in these circumstances Great Britain should be eager to know what precisely the American view is.

KING STRESSES EFFORTS TO GET MOSUL SOLUTION

Speech at Parliament Opening Covers Foreign and Domestic Affairs

LONDON, Feb. 2 (P)—Opening Parliament with the speech from the throne today, King George expressed a belief that the Locarno security agreement had paved the way for further step in the direction of arms limitation.

He announced that the British Government was attempting to arrive at a settlement with Turkey on the Mosul question, and rejoiced that his Government had been able to arrive at a debt-funding agreement with Italy.

Touching on domestic affairs, he appealed for co-operation from all parties to reduce the widespread unemployment and bring about a return to good trade and prosperity.

"My lords and members of the House of Commons," he began, "my relations with the foreign powers continue to be friendly. Since Parliament rose, my Ambassador at Constantinople has proceeded to Ankara (the Turkish capital) with a view to arriving at a definite settlement of questions in connection with the Turco-Iraq frontier. My Government cordially reciprocate the desire of the Turkish Government for promotion of the friendliest relations between Turkey and Great Britain."

Treaty With Iraq

"A treaty between myself and his Majesty, the King of Iraq, carrying out the stipulations laid down in the decision of the Council of the League of Nations, has been signed by our respective representatives and has been approved by the Parliament of Iraq. It will be submitted to you without delay.

Sightseeing Resumed

In the afternoon sightseeing that had started in the morning was resumed till 4 p.m., when the party gathered at the Hotel Hamilton as guests of Carroll L. Beedy (R.), Representative from the First Maine District. Gen. Herbert H. Lord, director of the budget, was speaker. Following dinner at the same hotel, the party is scheduled to depart southward at 8.

Judging by results already achieved the Maine delegation is achieving its full purpose of advertising the State. One of the first trips of its kind ever undertaken the present experiment in broadcasting Maine, has already succeeded in gathering a great number of local publicity in Washington papers, while "expatriated" Maine citizens all along the route of travel are turning out in considerable numbers to welcome the delegates as they pass through their towns and cities.

Transportation of the Party

Transportation of the party through Washington today was in the hands of D. A. Skinner, secretary of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the officials of the Washington Board of Trade. The party was carried to points of interest in large motorbuses affording many of the group their first sight of the government buildings and points of interest.

Maine Publicity Spread

An experiment in focussing outside attention upon the merits of one particular geographical division of the Union, the trip gives indications of success. Maine publicity is being spread from Portland to Miami, while on the return trip it will get as far as Tallahassee, Mississippi and Alabama.

The Party Members are in Holiday Mood

The party members are in holiday mood, and, as one of them declared, "It is only a question whether we should distribute Maine apples or Aroostook potatoes in the way." The

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Twenty

RED APPLES FOR PRESIDENT FROM MAINE PILGRIMS

"Brewster Boosters" Are Received at White House and "See the City"

Special from Monitor Bureau

MOSCOW, Feb. 2—Russia plans to remedy the shortage of qualified tractor instructors by sending 100 students to learn the mechanics of the tractor industry at Ford factories. The Ford Company, Russia's biggest tractor supplier, offers to pay all the expenses of these students for a one-year course.

Federal Air Aid Sought; \$2,500,000 Education Plan

Guggenheim Administrators to Tour Europe for Civil Aviation Ideas

FACTOR OF FUTURE SAFETY IS STRESSED

Results of Foreign Study Will Determine Use of \$2,500,000 Fund

New York, Feb. 2 (P)—Methods

for the development of civil aviation in America will be sought in Europe by administrators of the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the promotion of aeronautics during the next three months, Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund, has announced.

Mr. Guggenheim will sail on Feb. 13, to tour together European countries where aeronautics has made "particular progress."

Largely due to direct Government subsidies of commercial aviation, the announcement said, Europe has made greater strides in the development of civil aviation than the United States.

"In the long run the lack of direct subsidy in the United States should be greatly to our advantage in establishing the industry, perhaps a little late, but eventually on a sound economic basis. In order that the fund may have the benefit of experience and thought of those competent in the subject in other countries, it is important that a study of aeronautics in Europe in its relation to the purposes of the fund should be made."

The uses of the \$2,500,000 endowment of the fund will be largely determined, Mr. Guggenheim said, by the results of this investigation, as well as by tentative plans under which projected endowments of

chairs of aeronautics in universities of the West, South and Southwest will be established.

Mr. Guggenheim's announcement stressed safety as the vital necessity of aviation.

In the analysis of aeronautics as it has developed in its infant state today," he said, "one must be impressed by the fact that although flying has by no means reached a satisfactory state of safety, yet it is far safer than most people in this country believe it to be, and also flying is very much more hazardous under present operations than it need be."

With the establishment of a bureau of civil aviation, under Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for adequate control and assistance, with intelligent administration and operation of air lines, an example of which we have had in the United States Air Mail, with the use of the best airplanes and equipment developed in very recent times, and the abandonment of war-time types and material for industrial aviation, flying today would be comparatively safe."

CONGRESS DIRECTORY ADDED FUND ASKED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Among the numerous items of the first deficiency appropriation bill reported to the House is one for \$7500 to complete the work of compiling the Biographical Directory of the American Congress. The directory contains a brief account of every member who has served in Congress. The new directory, for which this additional sum is sought, will run from 1774 to March 4, 1925.

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World News in Brief

FRANCE RAISES DEBT QUESTION

Experts Declare It Owes Britain Nothing and America Half Amount Claimed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 2—An entirely new viewpoint on the debt settlement has been expressed by the three financial experts, M. Klotz, M. Pietri and M. Lamoureux, budget reporter. They have arrived at the startling conclusion that if there were a thorough revision of all debts it would show that France owes nothing to Britain and only half the amount demanded by America. They treated the subject in a private assembly of the élite. The general thesis was that France owed much less money than was pretended. Hitherto in the course of the official negotiations France had not contested the figures, but simply asked to be permitted to pay according to its capacity. But asserts M. Pietri, France has the greatest interest in opening a discussion on the verification of intercalary arithmetic.

The debt total comprises not only the price of the merchandise and the tax of the merchants and the tax that the British and American industrialists paid their Government.

Included in Purchase Price

Now that tax which was considerably transferred to the purchaser, namely France. Yet although the American and the British Governments had already received it, France was asked to pay again in the purchase price. The profits of the American and British furnishers were often abnormal, sometimes four, even five times greater than those time profits.

Such was the reasoning but it was also given as the result of careful calculations. War taxes sometimes reached 46 per cent. Obviously this sum should be deducted from the bill. The conclusion was that the American bill could be cut by half and the British bill taking into consideration the moneys already paid brought to zero.

M. Lamoureux demonstrated that France had lent money to the Allies, and these credits amounting to 15,000,000,000 francs should be offset against the debt.

What France Borrowed

M. Klotz said he supposed that most British and Americans imagined that the French had not paid a single cent. This was a complete error and Britain was taken as an example. The French had borrowed £1,200,000,000 and had reimbursed £840,000,000. It would only owe £360,000,000 if it were not for the interest. Think of the effort implied in reducing the capital owing to nearly a quarter. Indeed, if the British supertaxes on this sum were only 30 per cent, the entire debt would be wiped out.

Whatever may be thought of this reasoning, these estimates are the practical conclusion which is drawn by the select private company of experts, students of foreign affairs, politicians, diplomats—that it is necessary to discuss the question from the beginning and to carefully examine calculations. M. Klotz proposes that France call for an impartial inquiry by the League of Nations, as to the manner in which the different nations are taxed and the burdens they are bearing.

KING STRESSES MOSUL SOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

by widespread depression in the coal mining industry. Since autumn of last year signs of a revival of industry and trade have appeared which a revival depended was being arrested by the threat of industrial strife. Announcing that the result of the commission of inquiry into the coal industry would shortly be published, he continued:

"I am well aware of the difficulties inherent in the whole situation, but the interests of the Nation are paramount, and I appeal to all parties to face the future in a spirit of conciliation and fellowship, and avoid action which would again postpone the re-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address "The Problems of the Hour Concerning the United States and the British Empire," Col. W. G. Macmillan, of Toronto, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Address, "Ideal Values: What Makes Life White," by Prof. Dr. Edgar S. Brightman, of Brown University, The Symposium, 8.

Meeting of Massachusetts Girls Scouts, Inc., Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 7:15 p.m.

Meeting and dinner of Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Music Boston Opera House—"Pelleas et Melisande," 8.

Theaters Castle Square—"Abele's Irish Rose," 8:15. Comedy—"The Spanish Nut," 8:15. Hollies—Keith's Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Plymouth—"Rainbow Rose," 8:15. Rehearsal, "British Brassbound's Concert," 8:15. Wilbur—"Is Zat So?" 8:15.

Photoplays Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15. Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15.

Events Tomorrow Weekly luncheon, Boston Rotary Club, City Club, 12:30. Current events class, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 11.

Music Boston Opera House—"Lohengrin," 2.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An Annual Dated Magazine

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, per annum: one year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)

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turn of good trade and prosperity for which we have so long hoped."

Big Electrical Scheme

He announced that the Government had devised a scheme for reorganization of the electrical system in the bill which would shortly be introduced to give effect to these proposals. Agriculture was being carefully considered, proposals for improvement were being formulated, and a bill would be presented to enable the extension of small holdings, as well as a measure to provide for the marking of imported agricultural produce and manufactured goods so they may be distinguished from the products of this country, and Empire goods distinguished from those of foreign origin."

The King said he learned with satisfaction of the progress in building new houses throughout the country, and announced that proposals were being examined for the improvement of conditions in congested areas.

He announced that an additional Secretary of State would be appointed to replace the Secretary for Scotland, and that several bills would be introduced dealing with domestic affairs.

An Ancient Custom

Just before the opening, the ancient custom of searching the vaults of Parliament as a safeguard against plotters was carried out by the Yeomen of the Guard in quaint uniforms and carrying lanterns. They were assisted by modern policemen equipped with electric torches.

The second session opened with all the state ceremonial and color which make this event one of the most fascinating of England's pageants.

The procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster included the usual brilliant military display, but owing to the court being in half mourning for Dowager Queen Alexandra, there was a somewhat subdued tone in the House of Lords.

The day was bright the sun pouring down on the great crowds which from early morning lined the route, and which accorded the King and Queen a hearty reception as they passed in their gorgeous state carriage drawn by eight bay horses.

There was the usual competition among the members of the House of Commons for choice seats, and Lady Astor was one of the first in the house. Mrs. Hilton Philipson, the former Mabel Russell, arrived at about the same time. Two determined men of the house waited at the doors all night to be sure of securing the seats they desired.

MAINE'S APPLES FOR PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

"invasion" of the Solid South by 200 intrepid Republicans is also cause for good-natured comment in the greetings exchanged today between Governor Brewster and Senators Fernald and Hale.

Tomorrow the party will reach Savannah. They will be entertained by the Mayor and the Savannah Board of Trade, arriving in Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday.

Brief Worcester Stop

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—Gov. Ralph O. and Mrs. Brewster and a party of 165 Maine citizens bound for the South to poem New England and the Pine Tree State especially, reached here last night 25 minutes late. Mrs. Michael J. O'Hearn greeted the party here and gave Governor Brewster facts to tell the South about Worcester. After a 10-minute stop in Worcester the train continued on its way to Washington.

LEVIATHAN OPEN TO PUBLIC SUNDAY

Admittance to Army Area Only by Passes

Several thousand persons are expected to visit the S. S. Leviathan, flagship of the United States Lines and largest vessel under the American flag, next Sunday when the ship will be open for inspection at the South Boston drydock where it is receiving its regular underwater overhauling. O. A. Smyth, New England passenger agent for the United States Lines, announced today that it would be impossible for the public to visit the vessel on any other day because of the necessity of hastening the work of getting the liner ready for sailing.

Passes admitting the bearer with in the port of the United States Army territory wherein the drydock is located, and aboard the ship itself, may be obtained at the local office of the lines at 75 State Street. Visitors will not be allowed to board the Leviathan without a pass, Mr. Smyth said.

The Leviathan went into dock here last Saturday, having been delayed on her last passage from Europe by severe storms that greatly retarded the progress of shipping in the North Atlantic and as a result it is necessary to hasten the work as much as possible to have the liner ready to resume its transatlantic service on March 20, sailing to Southampton and Cherbourg.

Scraping of the hull commenced as soon as the large vessel was in position directly over the blocks and as the water was pumped out the sides on stagings so that when the water was entirely removed the scraping process had been completed. The tail shafts and the propellers have been inspected and as soon as the underwater section of the hull has been painted the Leviathan will sail for New York. There is much overhauling to be done on the interior but this can be accomplished while the Leviathan is lying at her East River pier. Staterooms will be cleaned and repainted and many of the cabin furnishings will be reupholstered. It was announced today that the Leviathan would probably return to New York next Tuesday.

EVENTS TOMORROW

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CITY FINANCES REPORTED GOOD

Uncollected Tax of \$4,500,000 Wipes Out \$1,339,726.76 Book Deficit

Notwithstanding a deficit of \$1,339,726.76 in the books of the city of Boston at the close of the city's new fiscal year on Dec. 31, 1925, Mayor Nichols has figures to show that the city's financial condition is in an excellent condition, for, as the taxes levied for collection on account of the expenses for 1925, the large sum of \$5,335,244.37 remained uncollected at the end of the fiscal year.

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Secretary of State would be ap-

pointed to replace the Secretary for

Scotland, and that several bills

would be introduced dealing with

domestic affairs.

More Steamers Come to Boston

Increase Over January, 1925, While Sailing Ships Fall—Immigration Gains

More steamers but fewer sailing

vessels reached Boston from foreign ports during January than in the corresponding month last year, ac-

cording to customs figures made pub-

lic today. Arrivals in the month just

ended were 110 steamers and seven

schooners, against 107 steamers and

11 schooners in January, 1925.

Passenger arrivals in January

were considerably heavier than in

the same period of 1925, the largest

gain being the numbers coming from

Canada. During the month just ended

464 passengers arrived here from

transatlantic ports; 1240 from Can-

ada and seven from the West Indies.

In addition three stowaways and five

consuls' men arrived during the

month. In January of the previous

year 346 passengers arrived from

Canada and four from the West Indies.

Arrivals in the month just ended

planned to do within a few

days. Invitations have been sent to

all British consuls to be issued to

bona fide buyers planning to attend

the fair. The British Government has

also sent out some 50,000 invita-

tions to leading companies.

Visa charges for British approval of

passports, are being remitted to

buyers planning to visit the Fair and

to purchase merchandise there. The

local offices of the British Consul

General reports issuing several such

visas.

A. K. TAPPER HEADS GRAIN-FLOUR EXCHANGE

Albert K. Tapper was today elected

president of the Boston Grain and

Flour Exchange for the ensuing

year, succeeding Dean K. Webster

who was the fifth president of the

organization.

Richard E. Pope was elected vice-

president and Edward H. Day was elected second vice-president.

COMPETITION SEEN AS MILK PRICE FACTOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—

A. W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, addressing 450 mem-

bers of the Springfield Dairy System, Inc., in the annual meeting here today, congratulated the dairymen on the good showing of the co-operative undertaking but warned that it was a means, not an end. He said that in the long run the price obtained for milk would depend on competitive conditions; that great progress is being made in transportation which would let down the bars to milk from a distance and eventually bring hard competition. Reports read showed a successful year and bright outlook. President O. A. Tuttle of Hardwick presided.

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Muscle Shoals as Ammonia and Metal Source Studied

Arc Process on Iron-Alumina Alloy for Quantity Production Considered by Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (P)—Government experts have begun a series of experiments designed to show whether both aluminum and fertilizer can be produced in quantity under a new process, at the Government's plant at Muscle Shoals.

Thus far the inquiry has not reached a decisive stage. Some of those concerned in the experiment are optimistic over the possibilities, but others are skeptical in view of the intricate technical obstacles involved.

The new process was devised by Dr. F. G. Cottrell, of the fixed nitrogen research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. It grew out of research work, in which it was demonstrated to Dr. Cottrell's satisfaction that through special treatment of an iron-aluminum alloy, it is economically feasible to produce pure aluminum with by-product of ammonia, which is the base of most fertilizers.

To make operation of this process a success at Muscle Shoals, however, it first will be necessary to have accessible there great quantities of iron-aluminum alloy for treatment under the Cottrell process. The present phase of the experiments hinges on the practicability of producing such an alloy from the deposits of bauxite which exist in Alabama and neighboring states, within easy reach of the Muscle Shoals plant.

Developed From Older Method

The process devised by Dr. Cottrell for producing aluminum and ammonia from iron-aluminum alloy is a development of older methods, and is regarded by Dr. Cottrell as economically practicable. It consists of the treatment of the alloy with hot nitrogen, which combines with the aluminum but not with the iron. On treating the resulting compound with weak alkali, the nitrogen is separated from the aluminum as ammonia, and the aluminum combines with the alkali in such form as readily to be isolated by known processes.

In the near future, when the new Pittsburgh electro metallurgical laboratory of the Bureau of Mines becomes available for use, it is planned to conduct large-scale experiments there, which probably will determine whether the whole project is feasible.

Army engineers, who have superintended over the Muscle Shoals plant, foresee possibility that the establishment, instead of remaining a white elephant on the hands of the Federal Government, may become a highly profitable venture.

Vanadium Company Helps

The Vanadium Corporation of America is co-operating with the Bureau of Mines in some experiments conducted thus far at the plant of the Vanadium Corporation at Bridgeville, Pa., are regarded by bureau experts as merely corroborative of the work already done at the fixed nitrogen laboratory here.

Because no government funds were available for transportation of a large consignment of bauxite from the southern fields to the laboratories, the Central of Georgia Railway Company recently volunteered to send to Bridgeville a carload of the raw material from a point on one of its lines. Delays encountered at

Department's research branches became interested in Dr. Cottrell's project some time ago," said Mr. Hoover.

Although the long controversy over Muscle Shoals has centered largely around schemes to make the plant a going concern for production of fertilizer, various proposals have been advanced heretofore by private interests looking to the production of light metals there under the old processes.

When Henry Ford was bidding for the property his engineers said he hoped to produce aluminum or some other metal for use in automobile bodies, a corporation in which Mr. Ford was interested also proposed to produce light metals at Muscle Shoals, but none of these offers was regarded by the Government as acceptable.

"Scientific men in the Commerce

See-Sawing



The Public: A Fine Chance They Have of Meeting on Common Ground. When One of Them Settles on Something the Other Goes Up in the Air.

MAJ. ENTWISTLE QUILTS LIBERALS

Another British Member Goes Over to Government—Lloyd George Re-elected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2—Mr. Lloyd George has been re-elected chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary Party by 17 votes to seven, such leading Liberals as Sir John Simon and Walter Runciman abstaining from voting. The Opposition, led by Captain Wedgwood, representing the radicals who find in Mr. Lloyd George's political record a source of weakness, though they put up no alternative candidate.

In the meanwhile another Liberal secession to the Conservatives is reported in Major Cyril F. Entwistle,

GERMANS BUY STINNES SHIPS

Satisfaction Expressed That Fleet Has Not Passed Into Foreign Hands

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

HAMBURG (By mail to London, Feb. 2)—When it became known that the offer of the Deutsch Austral and Kosmos Lines, the two companies that work together in the closest community of interests, had been accepted, and that the Hugo Stinnes fleet of freight and passenger ships was to be linked up with the Austral-Kosmos combine, great satisfaction was felt in German shipping circles

that the ships had not been allowed to get into the hands of a foreign purchaser.

The acquisition of the Stinnes fleet by the Hamburg company at a price that works out at about £9 per ton is regarded as an important further step toward the concentration and rationalization of the movement that has for some time been observable in German shipping.

The price is 27,000,000 marks for the fleet, which is about 150,000 tons gross. As there is a mortgage of 21,000,000 marks on the Stinnes ships, which will probably not have to be paid off for some time, the cash payment will amount to about 6,000,000 marks. In addition, there will be 2,500,000 marks to be paid for the completion of two motor ships, the Rhine and the Ruhr, of some 6,000 tons each, now building for the Stinnes lines in the Bremer yards.

The Stinnes fleet numbers 23 steamships, aggregating about 140,000 tons, in addition to two motorships of 10,800 tons. Of the steamships, 17 have been built since 1920 and are thoroughly up to date. The Austral-Kosmos combine at present possess 28 steamships and four motorships, making altogether nearly 175,000 tons. The combined Deutsch-Austral-Kosmos-Stinnes concern will henceforth take third place among the German shipping lines, the North German Lloyd coming first with 631,000 tons gross, and the Hapag second with 450,000 tons.

Though absorbed into the Austral-Kosmos lines, the Stinnes ships are apparently to continue to fly the Stinnes house flag, which is well known on the Far East and South American routes. The Stinnes colliers, ore-carrying ships, auxiliary vessels are not included in the transaction, but will pass into the hands of the Stinnes Coal Trading Company. There is a touch of irony in the fact that it was the aggressively egoistic shipping policy of the late Hugo Stinnes, that in 1921 drove the Deutsch Austral and the Kosmos lines to form a defensive alliance for their own protection against this energetic outsider.

STEDMAN PRODUCTS CO. DINNER

The Stedman Products Co. of Boston Braintree gave its second annual dinner and entertainment at the Boston Square Club last evening in compliment to the members of the New England headquarters of the company in Boston, which is under the direction of Charles E. Butcher, New England sales manager. Speakers included James H. Stedman, president; Merton A. Turner and Walter W. Rowse, vice-presidents, and George W. Bailey, treasurer. Walter Kidder, baritone, a member of the organization, sang, accompanied by Miss Helen Mahler.

REICH FOSTERS IDEA OF PEACE

Prussian Premier Appeals to Country's Youth—German Unity Saved

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 2—The German people are still rejoicing over the evacuation of Cologne, and the hope is generally expressed that the forces of occupation will evacuate the second and third zones earlier than specified in the Treaty of Versailles. The past seven years, the Kölnische Zeitung, one of Cologne's leading newspapers writes, has proved that the occupation of German territory stands in the way of true peace, and the future will repeat this lesson until the occupying powers give a path free for a peace understanding among the nations by withdrawing troops from German soil.

The same thought is expressed in the Prussian Premier's speech at Cologne, at the impressive midnight celebration of the evacuation on Cathedral Square. His hope that the other occupied zones would be evacuated soon, he said, was based on mutual understanding among nations, founded in the Locarno Pact, the preliminary condition of which was that all members of the European family should understand and assist one another.

The Prussian Republic, he declared, would do everything to spread the idea of a peaceful settlement of international controversies among the Prussian people, especially Prussia's youth. Though the hardships the population had suffered under occupation are recalled, scarcely a single unfriendly word is said here or in Cologne about the British occupying forces.

In a speech before Leipzig students Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, described the evacuation of Cologne as the end of the policy of Clemenceau, Poincaré and the rescue of the Reich's unity for which he feared more than once when Chancellor, for instance during the last stages of the Ruhr occupation and the Hitler putsch in November, 1923. Dr. Stresemann also warned the students against looking backward as only a republican régime could be the basis on which Germany could be able to regain its full sovereignty.

Waves From Tuning Fork Put Out Two-Foot Blaze

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (P)—The use of sound waves as a fire extinguisher was demonstrated here by Charles W. Brockway. "The first big idea that I think should be brought about is to get our legislators to think as they would think if they were running their own private affairs, and then to draw the few laws that are necessary in plain language."

KELLOGG, California naturalist. He predicted that if his invention is perfected firemen will be able to put out blazes without stirring out of their quarters.

Mr. Kellogg lighted a gas flame two feet high, and then striking a tuning fork, passed a bowl over it. A screech rang through the engine house and the flame succumbed.

The General Electric Company, Mr. Kellogg said, is working to perfect his discovery.

SERBS ARREST COMMUNISTS

New Organization Found in Belgrade—Courier From Russia Amongst Suspects

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BELGRADE (By Mail to London, Feb. 2)—Although the strictest secrecy is still preserved on the subject, the police recently arrested all the Communist leaders in Belgrade, the Christian Socialists, Moslavians, representative lawyers. The reason for this step was the discovery of a new "cell" system. Each cell had its leader and several members, but only the leaders had intercourse with one another. The police succeeded in discovering all the leaders and thus stopped the movement in the beginning.

Among those imprisoned was a courier from Russia, of whom it is said he brought with him important messages and a fairly large amount of money for propaganda. The Communist propaganda in Jugoslavia is managed in the main from Russia, but there is also a well-known branch of the Bolshevik organization in Vienna, in which are a number of Jugoslav Communists.

The Monitor representative is informed by competent authorities that the number of persons imprisoned reaches 20. It has not been ascertained, as is alleged, that a plot has been prepared either against the King or any other political personage. It seems, according to a letter from Russia, that the Communist Internationale has decided to make a temporary cessation of Bolshevik activities in Jugoslavia, and to concentrate its whole attention henceforward on the Balkan countries, especially in Jugoslavia, where Communism is weakest.

Since 1921, practically nothing has been heard of Communism in Jugoslavia, in which year a strong Communist agitation which sprang up after the war was suppressed under the "Defense of the Realm" Act.

"BUCKET" SENTENCES UPHELD

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (P)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of and imposed imprisonment of William S. Silkworth, former president of the Consolidated Stock Exchange; Louis Gilbrath, Edward A. McQuade, B. J. Nicholas, E. H. Triessell, and Francis X. Quillan, for alleged fraud in connection with "bucketing" brokerage orders.

KATHLEEN NORRIS: "The first story I have to accept was first rejected by 35 different magazines."

ERNEST M. HOPKINS: "The college does not and cannot change the self of any man."

BRIDGE SITE APPROVED

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 2 (P)—The State Highway Department announced yesterday that it had been advised of federal approval of the site of sound waves as a fire extinguisher in connection with "bucketing" brokerages.

PALESTINE ORDER ON CITIZENSHIP IS NOW IN OPERATION

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Feb. 2—The Palestine citizenship order is now in operation in Jerusalem and other parts of the country, and applications are flooding the naturalization offices of the principal Jewish towns. It is estimated that fully 100,000 Jews are opting Palestine nationality, which the mandate directs Great Britain to facilitate for the Jews. Arabs and other natives are not required to undergo the formalities of law declaring former Ottomans now Palestinians.

The first among the new citizens will be those who opted in 1922, while those showing a continuous two-years' residence in the last three years will be qualified for naturalization as soon as possible. Most immigrants are anxious to embrace Palestine nationality, not only because they are Zionists but also because British protection is involved.

One thousand recent arrivals were without passports, especially Russians, the only documents being Nansen committee refugee certificates.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, who accompanied the Colonial Minister and high political and military authorities, is expected to leave Naples for Tripoli on March 6 aboard a destroyer. This will be the first time the head of the Italian Government has visited the colony.

ARTIST TO VAGRANT CHILDREN

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (P)—The Soviet Government has appropriated \$500,000 for the relief of vagrant children, of which there are numerous bands living a precarious existence in all parts of Russia. It is estimated that there are 400,000 such children throughout Russia.

CAMPBELL'S AUTOMATIC RAPID ELECTRIC FIRELESS COOKER RANGE

A wonderful convenience for any home

Here's what you always wanted—think of an electric fireless cooker range, working right off your house current, which you can use for cooking, baking, roasting, etc., quickly, easily, cleanly, with a wonderful saving of fuel and work.

Automatic Control

Automatic control of electric fireless cooker range, working right off your house current, makes it steady, constant temperature. Never too hot, never too cool—and only uses electricity one-third of the time. Money saving, time saving, work saving, perfect baking and roasting.

With this range you can do things you never thought possible—keep meat warm, etc., and yet at a cost that is only one-third of what it would be if a regular electric cook stove were used.

Has double electric grill top for frying, cooking, etc., a deep 18 inch oven for baking, roasting, etc., and big electric heating coil for drying clothes, etc. Large oven big enough to hold a turkey or three loaves of bread.

With this range you can do things you never thought possible—keep meat warm, etc., and yet at a cost that is only one-third of what it would be if a regular electric cook stove were used.

Entire range lined with aluminum foil—no need to keep clean. NO THREE WIRE SPECIAL WIRING NECESSARY. Attach to any standard house current or to an electric heater or to an electric motor.

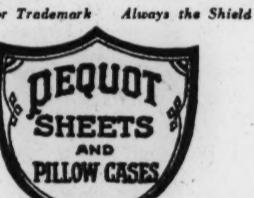
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For Comfort's Sake

The Better Buick offers every ordinary motoring comfort, and many that are exclusively Buick: Easier starting—a new, high-speed starting motor does it. Smooth running from the go—Automatic Heat Control is an exclusive Buick feature. Easier steering—Buick's 5-control-surface steering gear is the most expensive and most efficient type today.

For Safety's Sake

Buick surrounds you with every ordinary protection, and then adds Buick protection: Buick dependability, which takes you and brings you back, on time, all the time. Buick mechanical 4-wheel brakes with no liquid in them to expand, contract or leak away. And Buick Control-

Better Buick Six Cylinder Value-in-Head motor cars range in price from \$1125 to \$1995, f. o. b. Buick factories. Among the Buick open and closed models there is one that will meet your desires exactly.

THE BETTER BUICK

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.

Division of General Motors Corporation

Exceptional value and variety in leather handbags, \$2.95

Filene's
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Exceptional value and variety in leather handbags, \$2.95
Better than usual bags at this price
—because leathers are like fashionable "shoe" leather
—because the newest French shapes
—because they have attractive frames, durably made
—because there are lots of bright colored bags
—because some have gold filled trimmings
—because some have wanted Chinese monogram

STREET FLOOR

lable Beam Headlights, with steering wheel control, which make night driving a pleasure.

For Economy's Sake

No other car has the "Sealed Chassis" and the "Triple Sealed Engine." The "Sealed Chassis" lowers operating costs by enclosing every operating part inside a dirt-proof, oil-tight housing, while "Triple Seals" close every point of entry to dirt and the wear dirt causes.

For Value's Sake

At present prices, Buick with all of its added comfort, safety, and economy, is easily the greatest automobile value in the world.

If you want finer transportation at lower cost, come in and see the Better Buick!

TODD LECTURE COURSE TO OPEN

Series at Massachusetts Normal Schools to Be Given by Dr. Griggs

Established in 1926, the annual Henry Todd Lecture course in state normal schools is announced today by the Massachusetts Department of Education, with the first lecture to be given at the Worcester Normal School this afternoon. Dr. Edward Howard Griggs of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., is the lecturer. His subject is "The Influence of the Parent and the Teacher in Character Training and Development."

Dr. Griggs will lecture at the other normal schools as follows: Fitchburg, Feb. 5; North Adams, Feb. 5; Lowell, Feb. 9; Bridgewater, Feb. 11; Salem, Feb. 12; Framingham, April 5; Westfield, April 6; Normal Art School, Boston, April 7; Hyannis, April 8. Formerly a college professor, Dr. Griggs now devotes himself to writing and lecturing, chiefly on the social values in education.

Enhance Work of Schools

In announcing the Henry Todd Lecture course, the Department of Education states that it is initiating an undertaking "that will enhance the important work of the state normal schools throughout the years that are to come. It is keeping with the spirit of the bequest which makes these lectures possible, they are planned with a view to extending the influence of the normal schools in ways not possible through the usual channels of support."

By the will of Henry Todd, of New York, filed in 1849, the residue of his estate, after certain bequests had been made to worthy institutions in Boston, was bequeathed to the Massachusetts Board of Education, the income to be applied forever in aid of the normal schools. It was not the desire of Mr. Todd that his bequest should relieve the State of making the necessary appropriations for the adequate support of state normal schools. He wished, through his bequest, to stimulate even greater support by the State, and to carry the work of the schools into new and wider fields.

Continuing the department says:

"From 1851 to 1905 the income of the Todd Fund was expended for various purposes in keeping with the intent of the donor. Since 1908, the income has been allowed to accrue until the funds now available make possible the establishment of an annual lecture ship."

Educated in Boston

Henry Todd was born in Boston, Nov. 1, 1786. He received his education in the public schools of the town of Boston, securing rank as a 'medal scholar.' After apprenticeship in mercantile establishments and travel in Europe, he entered business activities which involved him in London, New York, and Philadelphia.

Through wide travel and constant contact with men, Mr. Todd became convinced of the great value of education to a people. By comparison and contrast he had acquired a favorable opinion of the New England character, tracing many of its excellencies to the system of public instruction. He was grateful to the public schools of his native State for the education afforded him. He felt that the power for good of the public schools might be increased, and determined, therefore, to make a contribution to that end.

"At the suggestion of His Excellency, Governor Boutwell, a bust of Henry Todd—an excellent likeness—was presented to the Board of Education by Thomas P. Cushing, executor of the will, with the request that the board make any disposition of it that they deemed appropriate. This bust may be seen in the Reference Rooms of the State Library at the State House, Boston."

NEW CHAIN MERGER ADDS DORR MARKETS

First National Stores, Inc., Continues Consolidation

Arrangements were completed yesterday merging Arthur E. Dorr, Inc., with the First National Stores, Inc., which was a consolidation of the John T. Connor, O'Keefe Company, and Glitter companies.

This will bring into the First National Stores organization one of the largest and most successful wholesale and retail meat distributors in New England doing a gross business of \$6,000,000 annually.

Arthur E. Dorr will be a vice-president of the First National Stores, Inc., and a member of its executive committee. H. W. Hubbard of directors, B. F. McGoldrick of Arthur E. Dorr, Inc., will also be added to the board of directors.

A large and intensive development of modern meat markets will be immediately started and a great many additional meat departments will be added to the stores of the O'Keefe, Connor and Glitter divisions of the First National group.

\$100,000 SCHOLARSHIP FUND IS ESTABLISHED

WORCESTER, Feb. 2 (AP)—The will of Prof. William W. Bird, who was head of the mechanical engineering department of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, filed in probate court, gives \$100,000 to the institute as a foundation to provide scholarships for worthy students.

The trust fund is to remain until interest of \$10,000 has accrued, then if the institution fails to observe the requirements of the bequest, the \$100,000 is to be divided equally between three other institutions. Otherwise when the interest from the fund amounts to \$10,000, it is to be paid direct to Worcester Technology for use as the William W. Bird tuition fund and no student shall be benefited by it for more than four years.

YALE HOPE MISSION SEEKS NEW BUILDING

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—Because of the inadequacy of the present Yale Hope Mission Building for the more extensive program that the mission has undertaken in the

last two years, efforts are being made to obtain \$200,000 for a new structure from Yale alumni and undergraduates and from citizens of New Haven.

The mission is an undenominational organization of rescue, relief and evangelistic workers under the auspices of the University Christian Association and the National Bible Institute. With the completion of the new building the mission will be approximately 85 per cent self-supporting, whereas at present it is only 60 per cent self-supporting.

SILKS AND FURS HAVE RAISED WAGES, FINDS INVESTIGATOR

Better Conditions Among the Salesgirls of Hartford Is Found by Survey

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—Silks, furs, satins and velvets are not bringing the net profit of 10 years ago, but they have set a greater wage scale and made better conditions for the salesgirls in Hartford stores, according to Miss Charlotte Holloway, industrial investigator for the State Department of Labor.

Miss Holloway has just completed a survey of the mercantile situation in this city which shows that business is better, merchants more prosperous, wages of workers proportionately increased beyond the advance in the cost of living, and working hours less than 10 years ago.

That the silks and furs and velvets, once used for "occasions" only but now have become everyday wear, have made a great change in merchandising habits and profits is undeniable, Miss Holloway finds.

ABUTTERS MAY HELP BEAUTIFY HIGHWAYS

Connecticut Seeks Co-operation of Land Owners

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2 (Special)—The Connecticut Highway Department announced today it will seek the co-operation of property owners whose land adjoins trunk-line highways in the program of road beautification.

It is planned to suggest to land owners where trees or shrubbery would improve the appearance of the highway and to owners of woodland that they leave a border of trees when they decide to cut down the woodland.

It is not the intention of the department at present to establish nurseries to provide for tree growth, it was stated. The State plans to specify what type of growth is best suited for particular roads and to have the work done on contract by competent foresters and landscape workers. Care must be taken, the department pointed out, not to interfere with existing sight lines at curves and intersections, and this will require special types of improvements in each situation.

John A. Macdonald, State Highway Commissioner, expressed the opinion that there are many volunteer plantings along the highways which are quite attractive and that the first activity of the State in any road beautification program should not be the actual attempt to plant along the highways, but principally attempt to conserve that which the roads already possess.

WILBRAHAM VOTES FOR WATER SUPPLY

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—The water committee was authorized to petition the General Court for a bill to bond the town for \$100,000 to procure a water supply at the annual town meeting yesterday. The contemplated system would derive the source of its supply from the Ludlow reservoir of the Springfield system.

A definite step toward the building of a new junior high school was taken when the town voted to appoint a committee to investigate prospective sites. Of a total appropriation of \$124,105, \$51,275 was appropriated for schools.

Selling New England

It is not recently that he concluded New England had an abundant treasure to give and that what she needed most was someone to tell about it. He tells of the casual beginning of his career as seller of New England to the world, with pride.

With the beginning of the year Mr. Jones ceased to be the road's official photographer. Now he concentrates all his time, and the cumulative result of long years of experience in examining the essentials of New England and upon telling other people, often outside of New England, what she has to give her

Camera Joys of B. & M. Clerk Led to Travel Talk Platform

Eugene S. Jones, Whose "Snaps" of New England's Vacation Lands First Delighted Officials 20 Years Ago, Now Lectures in Own Right

Twenty years ago, after working for the Boston & Maine Railroad for 18 years, Eugene S. Jones of Melrose became its official photographer and embarked upon a career for which the winding silver brooks of New England, the towering emerald cathedrals of mountains in New Hampshire and Vermont, scimitars of golden sand edging the Atlantic and the deep peace of Maine woods were to be the stage.

Experience was to transform him into lecturer to folk who would know New England something as he knew it, who would see his lantern slides and pictures and live with him through some of the dramatic

locations of the several railroads were using reproductions of his pictures.

Now Lecturing

Mr. Jones, after 38 years of service with the roads, had converted to full time as lecturer in his own right on the vacation lands of New England. His photographic files are not made entirely of scenic pictures. There is a considerable, valuable section devoted to the birds, the fish and wild animals of New England, pictures obtained after the tramping of miles over little known ways.

Some of his photographs have been colored by a process he devised himself in earlier days of his lecturing, because he realized the disparity between black and white and the natural colors of the scenes.

It has been a wonderful opportunity for a man, and a suggestion that he might now, now that his service with the railroad is concluded, turn to motion picture news work is turned aside with a characteristic "Never—no motion picture operator ever had the thrills a still-camera man can find in the Maine woods, say, or up along the Kennebec."

"Noontime" Near Lancaster, Mass., as Mr. Jones's Camera Saw It



Typical Scene Photographed by Eugene S. Jones for the Boston & Maine Railroad to Illustrate the Natural Beauty of New England

humorous or poetic experiences which can come to a man who leisurely explores New England.

With the beginning of the year Mr. Jones ceased to be the road's official photographer. Now he concentrates all his time, and the cumulative result of long years of experience in examining the essentials of New England and upon telling other people, often outside of New England, what she has to give her

gradually were reduced so that Mr. Jones was appointed to give his entire time to photography. In 1910 the advertising department commenced to develop photography extensively for descriptive folders. In 1917 it was decided that the official photographer could not do better than to become lecturer as well.

Clubs and societies, church groups and organizations proved glad to

"Falstaff"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company opened its final week at the Boston Opera House last night with Verdi's "Falstaff." The cast:

Mr. John Falstaff.....	Giovanni Rini
Florinda.....	Roberi Steel
Fenton.....	Charles Hackel
Dr. Caius.....	Jose Mojica
Bardolph.....	Giorgio Polacco
Pishti.....	Virgilio Lanza
Mistress Ford.....	Rosa Raisa
Anne.....	Edith Mason
Dame Quickly.....	Maria Luisa
Mistress Page.....	Irene Pavloska

Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

"Falstaff" had gone too long unheard in Boston, and in honor of its local revival there gathered a very large audience, which appeared to contain rather more than the usual leavening of the musical intelligentsia. For here, as everybody knew, either of his own knowledge or on information and belief, was one of a handful of Italian operas in which the music is of dramatic and intellectual, not merely of emotional, interest.

If anticipation was keen, enjoyment was not less so, though a portion of the evening, and for a goodly part of the audience, it is true that in giving free play to his humor, Verdi sacrificed a good deal of popular appeal. "Otello," written six years earlier, is without doubt as sincere as "Falstaff," but it has the advantage of relying in part on the stirring of emotion by a great tragedy; hence its qualities are more readily

ments and sincere artistry. Mr. Oliviero was a verily Elizabethan comedian, and Mr. Lazzari a fitting companion to him.

Indeed, last night's production was of general excellence, as to both stage business and musical quality, yet strangely enough the opera was not warmly received. For the first time within recollection of the Chicagoans' visits here, the patter of palms was not sufficiently cordial or prolonged to bring the conductor to the stage at the end of the second act, although Mr. Polacco had given a vivid reading of the score.

This coolness had its effect, for in the last act there was lacking the accord between performers and listeners that makes for a wholly satisfactory performance. It is difficult to understand why the audience as a whole was not apparently greatly pleased. One may surmise that for the majority the folly pallid after a bit, while the music fell upon inattentive ears. And then, perhaps the finale of an opera is a queer place, even in fun, for an elaborate fugue.

L. A. S.

Music in Boston

"Falstaff"

Theodore H. H. Galloway

Claudia Barrett

Billy Tichenor

David Martin

Bernard Ghezzi

Rose Haven

Shirley Sherman

Tommy Law

Alfred Kostbaum

The Expressman

Frederick Clark

John Bruce

George MacFarlane

Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

Knowing that John Bruce was wealthy, the people of his home town on Cape Cod offer him an expensive welcome when he returns for a vacation visit. When he allows them to think that he has lost everything through the collapse of one of his business enterprises they suddenly cool off, disappointed in their hope of sharing in some way in his prosperity. But human kindness reassures itself, they offer what they have of their own to help him, and after the chill of their momentary selfishness he is warmed again by their generosity. Because the story of this musical comedy can be told in these columns, it is a pleasure to tell it in full. How it worked out in detail may be left for those who have prepared the entertainment to tell in their own agreeable kind.

Not often does a musical play meet with such sustained approval on a first night as "Rainbow Rose" received last night from an audience that filled the Plymouth. The music in itself has gaiety of mood, even in the sentimental numbers, and has a marked melodic swing that does not become choppy in its most syncopated phases, as played by the "Rainbow Rose" Orchestra under F. Wheeler Wadsworth's direction.

Each member of this orchestra plays his part for its due value, with the result that the accent of the score's infectious numbers and the ensemble numbers are models of their kind.

In the music for Mr. MacFarlane's songs, the delicacy and accuracy of the accompaniment was of uncommon quality, as it provided tonal background and shading for every turn of the lyric emphasis with which his mellow, baritone tones are charged. His ingratiating individuality won the audience at sight last night, as always, and his singing and acting alike gave unbroken pleasure throughout the evening. Not the least pleasant thing to see was Mr. MacFarlane's unfeigned delight in the success of his associate entertainers in a company marked by youthful enthusiasm and trained youth.

Boston Concert Notes

Postponements are announced of the concert scheduled by the Boston Chamber Music Trio next Sunday evening,

and of the joint recital by Katherine Metcalf, soprano, and Louis Phillips, pianist, set for Feb. 16, in Jordan Hall. Elisabeth Retberg, who was to sing in Jordan Hall on Feb. 13, has canceled this and her next New England engagements.

Boston Stage Notes

A popular Drury Lane melodrama,

"Sporting Life," entertains audiences this week at the Keith-Albee Theater in its screen version, with Bert Lytell acting the leading rôle. There is a well-balanced vaudeville bill, orchestra and organ music, and short news and comedy films.

"The Sport of Kings," Ian Hay's

comedy, is now in the fifth week of its run at the Copley Theater.

The author has retouched the lines in places with the result that the piece is proving even more laughable than when it was put on for the entertainment of audiences drawn by the capable resident company headed by Shirley Sherman plays and sings a romantic part well. Jack Whiting is a juvenile at once talented and handsome, Hansford Wilson offers something new in acrobatic funmaking, Alexander Clark plays a village skinflint with dry humor, and Louise Galloway and Viola Gillette give performances of matron parts that are pleasing in themselves, and add for the older playgoers memories of the fine work this pair did years ago when they used to romp about as the likeable youngsters in the "Rainbow Rose" cast do now.

SPRINGFIELD PLAN ENDORSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—

Wallace received the Democratic nomination for Mayor at a party caucus held last night. He was defeated last year by Mayor John G. Smith, who is considered a probable candidate for re-election.

SACO DEMOCRATS NOMINATE

SACO, Me., Feb. 2 (AP)—George C.

REASONS FOR TRADE OPTIMISM IN NEW ENGLAND SUMMARIZED

General Manager of Associated Industries Lists 27 Factors Indicating Advancement, and Links Federal and State Economies With Program

Twenty-seven reasons why Boston and New England business men should face the present year with well-founded optimism are offered by Orra L. Stone, general manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and state economists and the establishment of new industries throughout New England are included in the list, which Mr. Stone submits as follows:

1. A national administration which already has firmly established a program of drastic governmental economy, and a material reduction in federal taxes.

2. A state government, operating under strict control, and maintaining rigid economy in administrative affairs.

3. A marked rise in iron and steel production, and in prices of the same. These are our basic industries, and are invariably the precursor of "good business" generally in the United States.

4. Sustained betterment in leather, giving promise of wiping out of deficits, and a recurrence of profits.

5. The turning of the corner in the depressed cotton textile industry.

6. Improvement in practically all lines of industrial production in Massachusetts, over the figures of 1924.

7. Marked extensions in floor area and number of employees in many Massachusetts industrial cities and towns, as evidenced by figures now being gathered for our annual industrial survey of the state.

Heavy Increase in Power

8. Material increase of 10 per cent in the use of power, strictly industrial, in use in this state, running in many instances from 20 per cent to 25 per cent over those of the previous year.

9. The advent into New England of the small power interests of the Middle West.

10. The expenditure of \$4,000,000 in Somerville by Henry Ford, with prospective employment for 2500 persons at the plant.

11. The coming of the powerful duPont interests to Leominster, and the amalgamation of the prosperous Viscoloid Company of that city with this progressive group of manufacturers, resulting in many new assets of industrial effort.

12. The removal of the Luxor Cab Manufacturing Corporation of Hagerstown, Md., to Framingham, with the addition of at least \$7,000,000 annually to the industrial production of the state.

13. Invasion from the Middle West of many young farmers who prefer to carry on agriculture in Massachusetts rather than to attempt production on land held at prohibitive prices in the corn belt of the country.

14. Development of conclusive statistics showing that New England is a great manufacturing center of the United States in relation to its railroad mileage, measured by the number of car loadings of its products.

Gain Shown in Exports

15. Increased tonnage and values in manufactured goods exported from Massachusetts to foreign countries, and especially through the Panama Canal to Pacific and South American ports.

16. The success of the New Haven road in refunding its European loan of \$22,000,000, as well as its return to the business interests served by its lines, and in which effort the Associated Industries of Massachusetts played a significant part.

17. Inauguration of the building of the Wilson Tannery, Inc., in Boston, the completion of which will mean everything to the lumber interests and to the Massachusetts building program.

Vermont Town Wipes Out Debt by Simple Tax-Raising Process

Tiny Community High Up in Green Mountains Decided to Quit Borrowing Money for Road Building, and Now Finds Itself With Small Surplus

STRATTON, Vt., Feb. 2 (AP)—This tiny town high up in the Green Mountains has distinguished itself by getting out of debt for the first time in its history. No higher finance or complicated accounting was resorted to in order to bring this about. The process was simple—taxes were increased.

Four years ago the town had a debt of somewhat more than \$1000. To a community with only 40 permanent residents this represented a great burden on a city of man-millions. The population was diminishing. Every spring it was necessary to borrow money to cover the cost of highway work until the taxes were collected in the autumn. This meant an interest charge in addition to the interest on the permanent debt.

Lumbering Operations

The principal lumbering operations are carried on by Elmer A. Eddy and his brother, Emery J. Eddy of Brattleboro. They own 1200 acres of land. Elmer Eddy has been town clerk for 21 years and also is one of the selectmen, town agent and overseer and a justice of the peace. His wife, Mrs. Inez Eddy, is town treasurer and also is librarian of the town's little collection of books.

Small as it is, the town during the last year had no poor to support. This was the first time in many years that there had been no town poor account.

No town in southern Vermont can boast of more magnificent scenery than Stratton. Stratton Mountain rises to a height of 3859 feet and overlooks the beautiful waters of Stratton Lake, covering 244 acres. Every year hundreds of tourists pass through the town over the old stage road from Brattleboro to Arlington and many others climb to the lookout tower on the mountain in the course of their hikes along the Long Trail over the Green Mountains.

One event in its history attracted wide attention to Stratton. In 1840 during the "Pippercorn" and "Tucker" campaign Daniel Webster delivered an address on Stratton Mountain to an audience which the chroniclers of the day estimated at not far from 15,000 persons, gathered from all parts of New England. A granite marker was erected in 1874 on the spot where the great orator stood.

Tax Rate Increased

The tax rate thereupon was increased from \$1.95 to \$2.20 on the dollar of the grand list, the basis of taxation in Vermont towns. This brought in enough money to reduce the debt and when the last installment recently became due it was paid out of a substantial surplus.

Moreover, town officers figure that there is enough money left in the treasury so that it will not be necessary to borrow more for the spring road work this year.

Of the \$3600 in taxes raised in Stratton last year \$91 was paid by the Chamberlain Real estate Company of New York, which owns at least half of the land area of the town. This concern, which furnishes an immense amount of pulpwood to the International Paper Company, has been a taxpayer here for a dozen years, but thus far has cut very little timber in the town. The second largest taxpayer is the New England Company, the holding company of the New England Power

Company, which owns land in the southern part of the town a few miles from the Somerset reservoir, the northernmost unit in the big power development in the Deerfield River valley. It contributed \$624 in taxes last year.

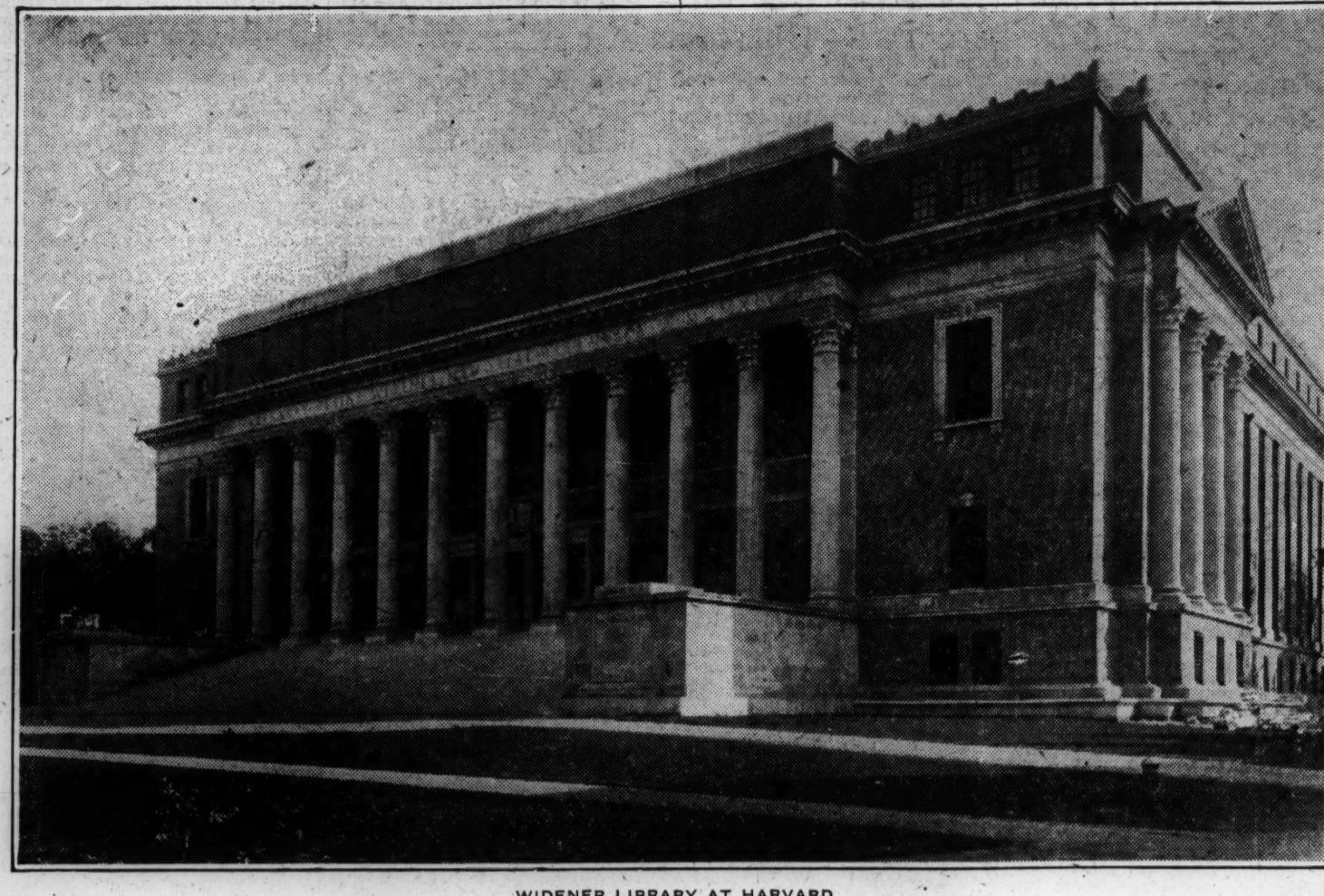
Stratton nowadays is purely a lumbering town. Farming has virtually ceased here. There are no schools, the few children being transported to Wardsboro for their education. There are no stores and no post office. There is an antiquated church building, but it is open only once a year, when residents and summer visitors join in an annual service, which usually attracts a congregation of about 400. The nearest railroad station is 13 miles away.

"Why not raise enough money to stop these interest charges and gradually eliminate the 'dead horse' burden?" suggested someone at the annual March town meeting in 1922. It looked like good business. The resident taxpayers felt that if they could stand an increase in the tax rate certainly the foreign corporations which owned a large proportion of the taxable property could easily pay their share.

SCHOOLHOUSE AUTHORIZED

WORTHINGTON, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—A bond issue of \$13,000 for a new school building was approved at the annual town meeting yesterday and a committee of five was appointed to find a site and take steps toward its construction.

A Library That Still Has Space for Books



WIDENER LIBRARY AT HARVARD

the Boston Y. M. C. A.: April 5, "The Home and the Boy," continued by Mr. Rhoering; April 12, "The Home and the Employed Boy," Arthur A. Capone of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; April 26, "The Home and Public Recreation," Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Elizabeth Peabody House, and the School for Social Workers.

22. Creation of the New England Conference, for the manufacture of infinite possibilities for the manufacturer, the farmer, the public utilities, and the transportation agencies.

23. Significant increases in the savings and co-operative bank de-

posits of thrifty Massachusetts men and women over the nation.

24. Longer hours in advance made by Massachusetts manufacturers in simplifying their products, and in reducing waste.

25. The securing of lower rates on coal from the West Virginia fields to New England, an accomplishment begun and followed through by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and a result which has accomplished much in relieving some of the menaces of the antiaffiliate monopoly.

26. Conservative legislation by a Legislature which listened to facts and to reason, and which added during its 1925 session on additional legislative hurdles for industry to surmount.

27. The revival of faith in New England on the part of New Englanders themselves, due in no small part to the advent into our midst of astute, long-visioned and successful middle westerners who have truthfully pointed out their own shortcomings, failing to keep to the forefront the peculiar assets we possess in this region.

LECTURES ON HOME SCHEDULED AT B. U.

School of Education Lists Fifteen Speakers

"Relationships in the Family" will be the subject of a new lecture course to be given under the auspices of the Boston University School of Education, Arthur H. Wilde, dean announced today.

A group of prominent speakers has been obtained to conduct the course, which will begin on Feb. 8 and will continue each Monday afternoon at 4:15 until May 26. The lectures will be given at 525 Boylston Street.

The list of speakers follows:

Feb. 8, "The Human Need of the Home," Prof. Ernest R. Groves of the Pre-School Child," by Dr. J. Mace Andress, lecturer on hygiene; March 1, "The Home and the Girl," Miss Lotta A. Clark, Boston Teachers' College and director of Camp Kwanis; March 8, "The Home and the Girl," continued by Miss Clark; March 15, "The Home and the Working Girl," Miss Louise Keyes, Boston Continuation School; March 22, "The Home and the Boy," George H. Rhoering of

HAVERHILL SHOE PAY ROLLS INCREASE

Banks Report Greatest Advance in Past Five Years

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—Pay rolls for shoe manufacturing establishments in this city for the past three weeks have increased \$120,000, which is the record increase for the past five years, according to local banking institutions. The record of increases follows: Week of Jan. 10, \$45,000; week of Jan. 17, \$35,000; week of Jan. 24, \$40,000.

The increase is reported as general, and not created by any unusually heavy pay rolls of a few manufacturing concerns, or by any abnormal conditions within the shoe industry. Shoe manufacturers are facing the present year with far greater optimism than they have for several years.

Salesmen are reporting that throughout the country there is a better feeling toward Haverhill made shoes since the compilation of negotiations for a working agreement and the assurance of peace in the industry, and the guarantee that shoes will be delivered when ordered.

HAVERHILL AIRPLANE MOTOR PASSES NAVY TESTS

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—Commander E. E. Wilson, chief of the engine section of the bureau of aeronautics at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., yesterday inspected a new airplane motor which was designed, built and tested here within six months. The engine has met all requirements of the United States Navy 50-hour test. Eighteen months to two years is usually required to complete such a task, Commander Wilson said.

Chance Vought, designer and manufacturer of many airplanes used by the navy, will build the machine which the motor is to receive its first test in the air. Both Mr. Vought, who also inspected the new engine today, and Commander Wilson were high in their praise of its performance.

CHAMBER TO HEAR SAMUEL INSULL

Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, will speak at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Thursday noon, on "Public Utilities and the Public."

Mr. Insull came to the United States in 1881, became the private secretary of Thomas A. Edison, and was for several years closely associated with the inventor. He is an outstanding figure in power, light and general electrical utilities, and has been active in a large New England power merger.

G. G. A. HAS NEW OFFICES

Boston's Good Government Association moved its offices yesterday from Barrister's Hall where it has been located for ten years to the seventh floor in the new Waterman Building, School and Province Streets, immediately opposite City Hall. The council of the association is to have a house-warming gathering in the new suite of rooms on Thursday of next week.

SCHOOLHOUSE AUTHORIZED

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—A bond issue of \$13,000 for a new school building was approved at the annual town meeting yesterday and a committee of five was appointed to find a site and take steps toward its construction.

Flood of Books Forces Move to Expand Widener Library

With University Receiving 75,000 Volumes a Year, Space Thought Ample in 1915 Approaches Limits

With books being received at a present rate of more than 75,000 a year, Harvard University finds itself compelled to provide additional space in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library 10 years after its completion in 1915.

In his annual report to the board of overseers, President A. Lawrence Lowell calls attention to the need of providing more stack facilities at the library.

Archibald Cary Coolidge, the director of the library, gave warning in his annual report, when the entire library was extended to 2,000,000 volumes:

"The problems for the future are serious and immediate. We are beginning to get cramped in our shelf space in many parts of the building.

Temporary relief in the worst places may be obtained by shifting, but this will often mean moving tens of thousands of volumes and it gives nearly all the rows are now more or less filled. The only remedy for this rapidly approaching congestion must come from the fitting out of the two additional floors of stack provided for in the building and for the upright posts are already in position."

In the following statement Mr. Lane points out a number of reasons for the increase in books received:

"It must not be assumed that the library is crammed and overflowing with books. Every well-organized library must have space available to meet the annual increase, often accelerated unexpectedly in various fields.

We have many gifts to provide space for; we have purchased files of a number of periodicals; and there have been unforeseen increases in several quarters.

"Then there are innumerable reports and pamphlets that must be bound and indexed, some of them

designed to get cramped in our shelf space in many parts of the building.

Temporary relief in the worst places may be obtained by shifting, but this will often mean moving tens of thousands of volumes and it gives nearly all the rows are now more or less filled. The only remedy for this rapidly approaching congestion must come from the fitting out of the two additional floors of stack provided for in the building and for the upright posts are already in position."

It is also stated that after the war, profiting by the low rates of exchange in Europe, Harvard bought many thousands of volumes at a low figure.

In three months alone, from March till June, 1920, nearly 5000 volumes were received from Germany, France and England. During the next year, the university added 92,834 volumes, of which 41,300 went to the college library alone.

The history of the library shows an ever-recurring need for greater space. In 1838, Gore Hall was expected, as President Quincy said, to be "of sufficient capacity to contain the inventor. He is an outstanding figure in power, light and general electrical utilities, and has been active in a large New England power merger.

With the completion of the Widener Library in 1915, providing adequate facilities, many gifts began to pour in. One of the notable gifts of the past year came from the estate of Amy Lowell, regarding which Library Notes states: "The books chosen, included, of course, all the manuscripts and the books which contain autograph inscriptions or annotations, of which Miss Lowell had several, of priceless importance, and also all the books which were not already in the library. The selection was governed by the character of the room which is to perpetuate Miss Lowell's name in the

library. This shall be first of all a place for lovers and practitioners of verse as an expression of feeling or of experience. It will contain the names of the donors being written in large gold letters over the donations respectively."

At that time certain interesting rules were in force. Only members of the two upper classes could borrow books of common use in the college, and "no scholar shall have a right to borrow a book out of the library oftener than once in three weeks."

It was provided further that "the librarian shall permit the scholars to enter the library not exceeding three at a time. Nowadays there is a constant stream of people passing in and out of the entrance of Widener Library at the rate of 200 every hour; and there is a certain quaintness about the provision made a century and a half ago that the library should be 'aired' one day in a week at least; and swept and dusted once a month or oftener if necessary."

With the remarkable change in size has come an equally great change in the use to which the library is put. After the fire of 1764, which destroyed all but 100 of the 5000 volumes, and left but one of the books from the original John Harvard Library, it was announced that "all the great donations of books to the library should be 'aired' one day in a week at least; and swept and dusted once a month or oftener if necessary."

The series will continue on Monday evenings for 16 weeks, and a large number of prominent real estate men have been obtained as speakers. The opening lecture last night was free to the public. A course of lectures on "Insurance Brokerage," adapted especially to the needs of real estate men, will open at the college Tuesday evening at 7 p. m. The first lecture will be open free.

WOMAN IS ELECTED RICHMOND TOWN CLERK

RICHMOND, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special) — Mrs. Mabel F. Dorr defeated Deputy Sheriff Walter H. Salmon for the office of town clerk and treasurer in the annual town meeting yesterday. She won by a vote of 37 to 41.

Receiving, among other endorsements, that of her husband, who held the office three years ago, Horace Mann, grandson of the famous educator of the same name, was elected an auditor.

ASK NEW LIGHTS FOR BACK BAY

Mass. Ave. Merchants to Make Improvement Plea to Mayor Nichols

Looking forward to the establishment of a greatly expanded up-town business district in the Back Bay, the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association made known plans today for better co-operation between merchants of that section, and contemplated the repaving of Massachusetts Avenue and the erection of flood lights from Harvard Bridge to Tremont Street.

Since the recent founding of the association, it has expanded its membership to more than 400, Edward E. Ginsberg,

BAN ON CAPITAL PENALTY ASKED FOR NEW YORK

Widely Known Speakers Condemn Practice as Not Meeting Crime Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The campaign to abolish capital punishment in New York State has received an impetus that promises far-reaching results not only in this State, but in every state in the Union where the extreme penalty is still provided for by the statutes.

Between 800 and 1000 persons attended a mass meeting at Wallack's Theater in West Forty-second Street here Sunday night and heard four speakers who are among the best known advocates of abolition of the capital penalty offer facts and figures in support of their contention that it does not prevent the crimes for which it is imposed.

The speakers were Mrs. Kathleen Norris well known writer; Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison and head of the League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment; Clarence Darrow, and Dudley Field Malone, both of whom are internationally known as lawyers. Hastings H. Hart, consultant in delinquency and penology for the Russell Sage Foundation, presided.

Plea for Education

The plea of each speaker was, in effect, for broader and better education. Mr. Darrow was especially strong in his criticism of the educational system, which, he declared, failed in many instances to teach a man how to meet the problems and the competition which he encounters in his business of making a living.

Mrs. Norris spoke of capital punishment from the woman's standpoint. She declared she gets as many as 100 letters in a day in which women tell of their interest in the subject of capital punishment, and it was for these, she said, she spoke.

"There is a unanimous voice against capital punishment," she declared, "only about one out of 100 voices a different view, and my investigations have convinced me that not one in a single case where the woman speaks in favor of capital punishment has she given the subject careful study. The few letters which I receive favorable to capital punishment express no thought other than that of the rubber-stamp argument."

Mr. Lawes made one of the strongest appeals for abolishing the capital penalty ever heard in New York City. Very close study of the question and opportunity for first-hand observation which few men possessed had convinced him that the practice does not prevent capital crimes, and that the State's theory in this respect was wrong.

Appeal of Mr. Lawes

"Not only does capital punishment fail in its justification," he continued, "but no punishment could be invented with so many inherent defects. Is it an equal punishment in the way it is applied to the rich and the poor? Is it a punishment of absolute finality; there is no opportunity for the correction of mistakes. I have known several men who have been given the death and who afterward were found to be innocent."

He offered as a substitute for capital punishment the following: "Upon conviction of murder in the first degree, the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment. Prisoners serving life sentences shall not be pardoned, nor shall their terms be commuted by the Governor until they have served at least 20 years actual time, unless the highest court of the state shall make an order, in which the majority of its members concur, to the effect that: (a) evidence which was not known at the time of the trial or which was not presented, creates a probable doubt of the guilt of the accused or (b) facts or circumstances exist, which, in the opinion of the court, make a case for leniency consideration. After a prison shall have served 20 years' actual time, he shall be eligible for consideration of pardon or for commutation to a lesser term than life and, if commuted to a definite term of years, he may thereafter earn commutation and compensation. A substantial percentage of the earnings of the prisoner shall be applied to the support of his dependents or of the person killed."

Mr. Darrow's Argument

Mr. Darrow made a plea for proper training for children—a training that will teach them the "business of living."

He declared the so-called criminal came largely from that class of men and women who do not know how to earn an honest living. He sketched briefly the movement away from capital punishment, calling attention to the fact that 100 years ago there were 150 crimes which were punishable by the extreme penalty in England, whereas today it is confined to slaying alone.

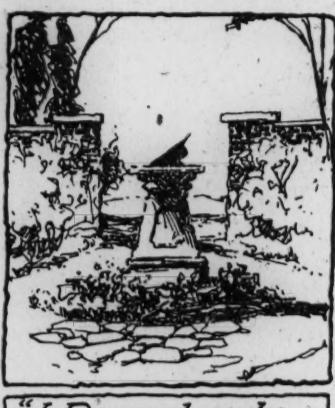
Mr. Darrow charged that capital punishment was "contrary to the religion we profess, contrary to ethics, to logic." He said that the most slayings were done in robbery and asserted that punishment had never stopped men from robbery. "The threat of punishment does not deter them."

Mr. Darrow made it clear that he did not like to hear or read statistics comparing the number of crimes committed in the United States with those in England, since, he declared, they did not mean anything. Considering the homogeneous, cosmopolitan nature of the great cities of the United States, he, while not palliating or excusing crime, made it clear he thought the American record a good one since out of a population of 110,000,000 the extreme penalty is inflicted in only about 100 cases a year, the victim in every case, he added, being without money, friends or influences.

Mr. Malone declared there was "increasing sentiment throughout the

country against murder by the state." It was wrong for the individual to kill, then the state had not the right, he said. The man who has been sentenced to pay the extreme penalty is the victim of causes, Mr. Malone held, which should be studied. "Study the causes of murder rather than pursuit of the murderer," he continued. "Look upon life as a sacred thing, educate the children and murder will become less and less," he urged. "Isolation, not in punishment, but in understanding."

Telegrams of regret at not being able to be present, and pledges of support of the movement for the abolition of capital punishment were received from Jane Addams, Samuel Untermyer, Thomas Mott Osborne, Lillian Wahl, Rabbi Mortimer Bloom, Governor Hunt of Arizona, Clara Dyar, who sent a contribution of \$100 for the New York campaign. Dr. Bernard Blaueck, who is in Zurich, Switzerland; R. B. Sims, superintendent of the Arizona state prison, and others.



Boston Special Correspondence

IT WAS a cold, wet day, but Mrs. J.'s kitchen positively smiled with warmth and cheeriness. The doorbell rang, and upon answering the summons, she found a man outside offering picture-postcards for sale. "Not today, thank you. I'm very busy," she said hastily, and was about to close the door when she noticed the weariness depicted on the man's face, and also the insufficiency of his clothing to protect him from the wintry blast.

Forgetting her seeming lack of time, her busy housewife called him back and asked him to come inside while she looked at his cards. In a few moments the man was seated in the "smiling kitchen" enjoying a cup of hot cocoa and some warm food.

Mrs. J. chatted with him while she prepared the vegetables for dinner. She learned that although he had a good education, the man was unable to do the clerical work to which he had been accustomed, and had been forced to seek his livelihood by selling post-cards.

Despite his meager earnings, he was sharing his room and board with a friend who was temporarily out of work. He spoke enthusiastically about this friend, and evidently considered it a privilege to assist him. Before he left, Mrs. J. asked both him and his friend to come to dinner the following Friday evening. The man was astonished, and it needed some persuasion to induce him to accept the surprising invitation.

The housewife employed her best culinary art in preparing a substantial and appetizing meal in honor of her two guests. When they arrived, shabby but well brushed and neat, looking rather shabby and awkward, they were soon put at ease by their host and hostess, who received them graciously, with the slightest hint of patronage. After dinner, they were entertained with music, and then all gathered around the fire and chatted, the guests proving to be interesting and intelligent conversationalists.

When taking their leave, one of the men said, "You will never know what this evening has meant to me. It has restored my self-respect and my faith in God and man. I have received so much unkindness and courtesy in going from door to door that I had grown skeptical. But tonight I can believe that God is Love, for I have seen it manifested in this home."

And a few months later these men proved their gratitude in a practical way. Learning that Mr. and Mrs. J. were moving to another section of the city, they went to the new home, laid carpets and linoleum, polished furniture, and cleaned the basement, refusing to take any payment whatsoever for their hard work.

WARE VOTES FUNDS TO OPPOSE PROJECT

WARE, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—The town meeting voted to appropriate \$2000 to meet the expenses of a special counsel and special engineer in the fight against the taking of the Upper Ware River for Metropolitan Boston's water supply, at the annual town meeting yesterday.

It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a town forest under the plan outlined by the State Forest Commission. The appropriation for schools was \$107,000, which was \$7000 more than the appropriations committee had recommended.

EXPOSITION PRESIDENT NAMED SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—J. L. Brooks was re-elected president of the Eastern States Exposition at the annual meeting of the association yesterday afternoon. Net profits of \$25,798.20 for the year were reported by Charles H. Whitney, treasurer.

Mr. Darrow made it clear that he did not like to hear or read statistics comparing the number of crimes committed in the United States with those in England, since, he declared, they did not mean anything. Considering the homogeneous, cosmopolitan nature of the great cities of the United States, he, while not palliating or excusing crime, made it clear he thought the American record a good one since out of a population of 110,000,000 the extreme penalty is inflicted in only about 100 cases a year, the victim in every case, he added, being without money, friends or influences.

Mr. Malone declared there was "increasing sentiment throughout the

CHAMBER URGES CONTRACT BASIS

Declares Day Labor Plan Under Public Officials Costly to Taxpayer

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The growing tendency of officials to spend public funds for construction work by day labor rather than by contract system is denounced by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which asserts that the "day labor method fosters inefficiency and laxness in labor."

A report signed by Joseph Deffres, Chicago; Arthur S. Bent, Los Angeles, Calif.; John M. Crawford, Parsonsburg, W. Va.; Clyde C. Dawson, Denver, Colo., and Sylvester L. Weaver, Los Angeles, Calif., will be considered at the national meeting.

Of approximately \$2,000,000 expended annually for public construction, the committee estimates that \$300,000,000 is expended by public officials themselves by the day labor method.

"The day labor method in public construction," the committee asserts, "means that public officials, not chosen for office because of their training and success as construction managers, assume charge of great projects without furnishing any guarantee to the paying public of either cost, quality or time of completion."

"It is a menace to quality of work because the designating department, the inspection department, and the construction department are in effect and at the same. There is no disinterested check-up on changes in plans, the methods, materials or labor efficiency. Responsibility for costs and the duty of passing judgment on quality cannot properly reside in the same agency. Pay rolls are likely to be excessive, and it is common knowledge that the lowest man-hour output is to be found on public work done by day labor."

"Under the day labor method taxpayers have no assurance that the money they provide by bond issues, assessments or taxes will ultimately produce the proposed structure. No surety bond guarantees such a project and no public official or body assumes any financial responsibility. When the money is gone, Congress or the people are asked for more."

"In general, construction work is done better in less time and at lower cost by the contract method. Better, because workmanship and quality of materials and even methods are subject to the rigid inspection and supervision of the owner. In less time, because definite time limits are fixed in every contract and penalties are provided for delay. At less cost, because the work is awarded to specialists under open competition, and guarantee of completion for the sum bid is furnished by a surety bond."

SARGENT REFUSES ALUMINUM OPINION

Will Not Act on Withholding of Evidence

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—With the Senate Judiciary Committee considering a proposal for Congressional inquiry into the affairs of the Aluminum Company of America, in which Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury is interested, John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, has refused to give the Senate an opinion as to the right of the Federal Trade Commission to withhold evidence in its possession.

Miss Abigail A. Eliot, director of the Ruggles Street Nursery School and Training Center, is to talk concerning young children at a meeting tomorrow afternoon of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women at the home of Mrs. Henry B. Swayer, 328 Dartmouth Street.

On March 20 a luncheon will be given in honor of Virginia C. Gilder, sleeve, dean of Barnard College, New York City, and president of the International Federation of University Women. The arrangements are in the charge of Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, chairman of the committee on international relations. Delegates to the international conference to be held in Amsterdam July 27 to 31 are to be named this month.

VERMONT REGISTRATION BRINGS IN \$564,226.24

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 2 (Special)—The Vermont motor vehicle bureau took in from registration fees for the month of January the largest amount ever received for a single month, \$564,226.24, compared with \$437,204.05 in January, 1925. The increase is accounted for in part by a larger registration and in part by higher fees being paid for the registration of trucks under the revised law, the fee now being based on weight. Time was, and not so long ago, when \$500,000 of receipts was a good business for the registration department for a whole year, not for a single month.

He then said it was his unofficial opinion that the refusal of the Federal Trade Commission to turn over to the Justice Department the evidence it gathered "cannot under existing law now be remedied in any proceedings brought by the Attorney-General." The Senate ordered the original inquiry, he said, and it alone had the power to compel the commission to divulge the facts in the question.

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DAWKINS from Veitch's

SEEDS

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Specialising in Old & New Violins and 'Cello

Bows by eminent makers. Guaranteed strings.

The "THOMAS SMITH" cases

Enquiries invited.

183 Sherlock St., Birmingham, England

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The visit of Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri

Mr. Darrow made it clear that he did not like to hear or read statistics comparing the number of crimes committed in the United States with those in England, since, he declared, they did not mean anything. Considering the homogeneous, cosmopolitan nature of the great cities of the United States, he, while not palliating or excusing crime, made it clear he thought the American record a good one since out of a population of 110,000,000 the extreme penalty is inflicted in only about 100 cases a year, the victim in every case, he added, being without money, friends or influences.

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country against murder by the state."

If it was wrong for the individual to kill, then the state had not the right, he said. The man who has been sentenced to pay the extreme penalty is the victim of causes, Mr. Malone held, which should be studied. "Study the causes of murder rather than pursuit of the murderer," he continued. "Look upon life as a sacred thing, educate the children and murder will become less and less," he urged. "Isolation, not in punishment, but in understanding."

"If all the writers and editors of the United States would come to Mexico before expressing opinions in their publications, there would be less misunderstanding between our two peoples," said Jose Manuel Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education in Mexico, in introducing Professor Williams at a banquet given in his honor in Mexico City.

The visit of Professor Williams to the National University of Mexico is also being taken by educational officials there as an opportunity for urging the establishment of a department of journalism in that institution.

souri, to Mexico City as American exchange professor at the National University is being hailed in the newspapers of that city as an important step toward mutual understanding of the two countries.

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According to the committee, which was composed of representatives of the city government and 10 leading

pleasanter and more promising conditions for thousands of people."

The committee members pointed out that in the last year Mr. Atkinson has directed the completion and operation of the Tercera and Yonah hydro-electric power stations and has started work on the Nacoochee power development in North Georgia, completed the new 110,000-volt high-tension transmission line from Toccoa to Augusta and extended other lines, completed three new electric sub-stations in Atlanta and started three others, improved and extended the underground electrical distribution systems, laid 41 miles of new gas mains, purchased 60 new street cars and installed coach lines operating 15 modern double-deck motor coaches, in an effort to improve the city's transportation facilities, and thus encourage growth.

Mr. Atkinson is a native of Brooklyn, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1884, and after a year or so on a cattle ranch in the west, came to Atlanta, engaging with the cotton firm of Samuel M. Inman & Co. Later he went into the mortgage, loan and trust business, and in this field was active in the development of several important financial organizations.

At the same time, a score of new amendments, most of them proposing vital changes in the bill, were offered. These proposed revisions indicated that the measure has many difficulties ahead and that the contest has just begun. That the opposition may be a serious one was indicated by statements and amendments submitted by such men as James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, and Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Glass, who had previously said nothing about the bill, announced that it would demand relief from the administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which he characterized as "miserable oppression." He charged the bureau with threatening taxpayers at the instigation of individuals who are engaged in making out tax returns.

ACCUSATIONS ARE SIGNIFICANT

These accusations complement those made by Mr. Couzens in his campaign for reforms in the administration of the revenue law. Coming from the Democratic side, they are significant.

Next to approval of the normal income tax rates which the Senate agreed upon in previous consideration of the tax bill, the acceptance of a provision setting up a permanent Congressional Investigation Committee, which would have the authority to inspect income tax returns and investigate administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was a most important achievement. This section is, in effect, a compromise on the publicity issue.

The tax bill provides for the repeal of the section of the existing revenue law which permits the publication of income tax returns. By restricting such broadcasting to Congress, both Republican and Democratic leaders who agree upon the clause believe the interests of the public as well as the Government can best be served.

Mr. Couzens' amendments would restore the inheritance and gift taxes which the bill repeals with a 40 per cent maximum. The major amendment to the tax bill will center about this issue. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, the revenue from the estate tax totaled \$101,400,000. From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1925, the revenue was \$87,500,000. The gift tax, whose main purpose is to support the estate tax by preventing avoidance of the latter, brought in

nothing during the year.

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SOVIET ROAD TO LEAD TO KABUL

Russians Propose to Bridge Amu Darya, Linking With Turkestan Railways

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 19.—A short while ago the British Indian authorities announced the opening of the Khyber railway, which now links Peshawar and the main Indian railway system with the actual Afghan frontier.

Those interested in Asiatic problems who recall the scare which Russian railway construction in Central Asia caused the British Government in the early eighties of last century have naturally been wondering what effect the new Khyber railway would have, so far as the Russian authorities are concerned.

The Russian answer has taken the very practical form of the construction of a new line of railway from Bokhara to the Amu Darya, thus linking the Turkestan railway system with the actual Afghan frontier. The construction work on the new railway is being pushed on with all possible speed, and it is hoped to complete the line as far as Termez before the end of this year.

To Bridge the Amu Darya

The Russians, moreover, have let it be known that they are contemplating bridging the Amu Darya at Termez, thus connecting their railhead with the main caravan route through Kabul to India.

Needless to say, this progressive construction on the part of the Soviets has caused no little flutter in the Indian Government dovecotes. The truth of the matter is that nobody in India knows whether to regard the opening up of Afghanistan as a blessing or a danger. From the Indian point of view, it is definitely combined proportion of both.

There is no doubt that the construction of a main line of railway linking up Europe with India would be of inestimable advantage to India itself. Not only would such a railway increase the existing very considerable caravan trade between Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, via the Khyber Pass, but it would bring India in every respect nearer to Europe. It would give that country a speedier outlet for its exports by rail into the Asiatic hinterland, and would also prove a great blessing to the British community in India, who would thus be able to pay more frequent and more rapid visits to the mother country.

Afghanistan Little Known

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, a through line of railway would be the making of the country. Up to the present, of all the individual and independent countries of Asia, with the exception of Tibet, Afghanistan has remained by far the least known and the least developed.

The territory has hitherto been so little explored from an economic and commercial point of view that it is impossible to form any definite estimate of its potential wealth. The general belief has always been that it is not in itself a wealthy country. What is known, however, is that it contains oil, and that fact in itself is always sufficient to claim for a country a certain degree of interest. Then, again, until the Russians took in hand the development of Turkistan, no one realized the tremendous fertility and other potential wealth of that prodigiously rich country. The same may well prove to be the case with Afghanistan.

Foreigner Not Attracted

So far there has been little or no inducement to the foreigner to visit Afghanistan, still less to settle there. In the absence of the most elementary conveniences of Western civilization, and surrounded by a savage and fanatical people, with no indication of any early opening-up of the country, foreigners have not been attracted to go there in pursuit of commercial interests.

That state of affairs, it appears is about to change. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the future clash of Russian and British interests in Afghanistan, that country is going to open up commercially in the near future. With the main trade routes connected up to their own railway system, and with no trouble-

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some tribal territory between their frontier and the Afghans, the Russians are bound to go ahead. Whatever form and direction their political aspirations and activities may take, their economic influence is certain to make itself felt throughout the country.

Road Concessions Sought

It seems more than likely that the Russians will first consider the reconstruction of the existing routes, and the granting of a concession for railway construction. One of the first prizes to be competed for will undoubtedly be a concession for road and railway construction, and should such a concession be obtained by either of the two powers mainly interested, it will give that power a heavy initial advantage.

It seems highly probable that German interests will go hand in hand with those of Russia in respect to Afghanistan, for whereas Russia has the geographic and strategic advantage over every other country, including in many respects even Great Britain, Soviet industry, in its present demoralized condition, will probably find itself dependent upon German co-operation in many of its construction and development schemes. Indeed it is quite to be expected that in the economic planning into Afghanistan Germany and Russia will work hand in hand.

As for Great Britain, it has so far been her policy to remain quietly behind her natural Indian frontier. This policy was sound enough so long as Russia remained equally behind hers, but whatever the nature of the Russian move, Britain can no longer remain indifferent. If the Russians advance economically, Britain must do likewise. If railway construction is to be the dominating factor, then Britain must get busy.

Friendliness at Mooseheart

Special Correspondence

FORTY-THREE more buildings are about to be added to Mooseheart, that city of children which the Loyal Order of Moose

000,000 to the \$10,000,000 already invested in Mooseheart.

The new buildings are the gifts of various groups of members of the order. Each one is to be in an architectural style distinctive of that part of the country to which the group giving it belongs. For example, the gymnasium is the gift of the 53,000 members of the Illinois department. It will cost \$250,000 and have a seating capacity of 5000. The corner stone is to be laid this summer during the week of July 4 when the order will be holding a convention in Chicago, 40 miles away. The plans are for a T shaped building with adequate room for swimming pool, handball courts, lobby and reception rooms as well as for the auditorium.

Groups of Cottages

The 1300 dependent boys and girls who are cared for here live in separate small houses. To their number another group is now being added. It is interesting to observe the names which have been chosen for those now in use: Purity Hall, Progress Hall, Wisdom Hall—all on Loyalty Road; and in another group, Lilac, Rose and Marigold Halls.

Five cottages close together are called the Baby Village for here the youngest children live. Nearby is the home of James J. Davis, who while he is serving in Washington as Secretary of Labor has loaned his house to the order for the use of the domestic science department.

Great emphasis is placed on the teaching of domestic science at Mooseheart. The girls are taught to cook, to serve a meal, to make beds, to houseclean, to make clothes and hats and to care for children. On every Monday afternoon they attend home management classes. They then live in the houses in which they live thorough cleanings, each girl being assigned a different task each week so that she may become proficient in all.

Trades Taught to All

Twenty-eight trades are also taught. The children all take elementary work in several of them in order that they may show whatever natural

Lion and Child on the Campus of the Children's City of the Loyal Order of Moose

RUTHENIAN UNIVERSITY

WARSAW, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—For some time the Polish Minister of Education, Stanislaus Grabski, has been negotiating with Ruthenian savants as to the question of opening a university for Ruthenians in which lectures would be delivered in the Ruthenian language. As a result of these conferences a Ruthenian professor, Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, has sent a communication to the Minister, in which he announces that he has a list of professors for the university staff whom he considers in every way fitted for the position.

That state of affairs, it appears is about to change. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the future clash of Russian and British interests in Afghanistan, that country is going to open up commercially in the near future. With the main trade routes connected up to their own railway system, and with no trouble-

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Latest patterns are good.
White "Pyramid" pattern
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1/- each.
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Mr. Charles H. Baber, formerly
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Ltd. (Jersey), Oxford St. will
be pleased to supervise fitting
as before. A number of his old
assessors and helpers will be
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£1 PAID TO THIS SOCIETY on the first day of each month will, with our present rate of interest, amount—

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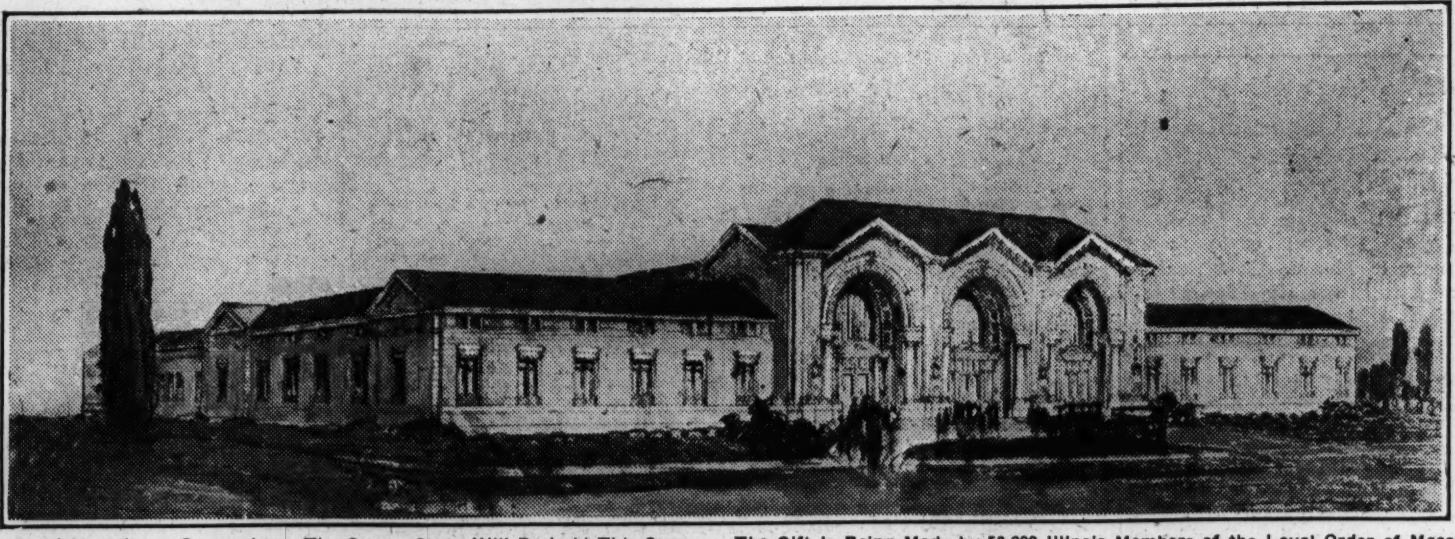
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To Be Built for the Play of Thirteen Hundred Dependent Boys and Girls



Proposed Mooseheart Gymnasium. The Corner Stone Will Be Laid This Summer. The Gift Is Being Made By 53,000 Illinois Members of the Loyal Order of Moose.

Mooseheart, the Children's City, Will Erect 43 New Buildings

Gifts Totaling Three Million Dollars Make Possible Gymnasium, Chapel, Hotel and Residences

Chicago

Special Correspondence
FORTY-THREE more buildings are about to be added to Mooseheart, that city of children which the Loyal Order of Moose

bent they have. In the carpenter classes the boys actually erect buildings. In the sheet metal classes they make almost everything Mooseheart needs from that material.

When the children leave Mooseheart, they have had a high school education, training in a craft, in useful household arts, in manners, morals and religion. They may become carpenters, printers, farmers, milliners, dressmakers, teachers, cooks or many other things, but they are all prepared for home life and citizenship.

The government under which they live is in their own hands with only general supervision from above. They have no police force and no jail. Each child, however, has a weekly allowance of 14 cents which may be spent for sweets (one bar of chocolate a week is provided) saved or used in any other way. So they are taught thrift and the use of a bank deposit and savings account.

CANADIAN PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON DEMOCRACY

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence) — "That democracies are successful in the British Empire and the United States because the Anglo-Saxon provides the combination that can produce the private interest and the public spirit necessary to operate a democracy, is the opinion of Prof. Adam Shortt, economist and historian, who addressed the Empire Club here recently. Democracies, although successful among the Anglo-Saxon peoples, seemed doomed to failure when tried by other races of the world."

"A fundamental mistake that has produced a lot of mischief is that democracy is a matter of intellect," said Professor Shortt. "There are countries who cannot run a democracy whose people are highly intellectual. In England, the United States, and Canada many of our most intelligent elements have no chance of election to Parliament, and would be useless if they were elected. Race color is not a determining factor in democracy either."

Groups of Cottages

The 1300 dependent boys and girls who are cared for here live in separate small houses. To their number another group is now being added. It is interesting to observe the names which have been chosen for those now in use: Purity Hall, Progress Hall, Wisdom Hall—all on Loyalty Road; and in another group, Lilac, Rose and Marigold Halls.

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Trades Taught to All

Twenty-eight trades are also taught. The children all take elementary work in several of them in order that they may show whatever natural

be realized. The city also states that its promise to have 25,000 lodgings ready by the close of the year 1927 will be carried out, for 3000 new lodgings are to be constructed during the ensuing year.

This 1926 budget of Vienna is like a woodcut, strong picture boldly drawn in black and white contrasts. The expenditure for 1926 is to advance 12.7 per cent over the amount spent this year, to \$62,500,000. Receipts are to creep forward 13.9 per cent, to \$54,000,000. The deficit of \$8,500,000 is to be more than covered by a cash balance now lying in the treasury of \$10,100,000. A small item like \$5,000,000, for certain investments which the city proposes making, is noted as not being included in the above figures "because the profits will be sufficient to cover it."

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VIENNA, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence) — Vienna's budget for 1926 reveals a picture strikingly different from that of 1925. The budget is controlled by the Social Democrats—a fact which allows them to dictate the expenditures and receipts of this rich capital.

The result of this "Mussolinism" is that the industrial classes are in a happier position than before the war; but, on the other hand, the spending middle class is taxed excessively. The Reichspost, organ of the Government majority party, the Christian Socialists, estimates that between \$21,000,000 and \$28,000,000 too much are raised by taxation. Added to this, the state pays in to Vienna roughly \$14,000,000 a year.

Prices Lower Than Pre-War

So favorable is the situation for the capital that it is able to announce that gas, electric light and street car fares cost less than before the war; that, consequently, the number of those using them has vastly increased and that a small profit on each undertaking has been had on each

RADIO

POWERFUL NEW CEYLON RADIO STATION READY

Supplants Former Station
Which Used but One
Sixth of Power

BOMBAY, Jan. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The new radiocasting station in Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, is now ready, the transmitting set being six times as powerful as the one at present in use. The new station is designed to provide both a commercial and a radiocasting service. The plant has been in regular use for some time past for commercial wireless purposes, and the very satisfactory reports received from ships indicate that the transmission is very much more effective than that of the old station, both on 600 and 2300 meters.

With a cheap crystal set satisfactory reception is only possible at present within a radius of five miles

from the Colombo station, but when the new station has been tuned to its full efficiency, it is expected that such a receiver, with one or two pairs of headphones, will provide good crystal reception within a radius of 15 to 20 miles. In the same area it should be possible to work a loudspeaker from a two-valve set.

The number of valves required in the out-stations to insure good headphones reception or for a loudspeaker can be decided only by actual tests, owing to the variation due to screening. However, the strength of the new set is such that the screening which at present insures reception at the old station elsewhere will be largely overcome, and listening-in will be possible in many districts, wireless enthusiasts have had to give up their efforts as useless.

Pending the commencement of official radiocasting from the new plant, the authorities intend to continue sending out the daily tuning note of an 800-meter wave from the new station at midnight, the close of the mid-way radiocast. The object of this being to enable Ceylon enthusiasts to tune their sets so that they may be able, from the very start, to enjoy to the full the radiocasting from the new station when the change-over takes place.

Radio Connects Ranch With Owner in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 1

FARM management by radio will be tried out by R. B. Fegan of Junction City, He has purchased a ranch of approximately 4000 acres in Hamilton and Stanton counties. Business interests will keep him at Junction City, and the ranch house is 29 miles away from the nearest telephone. He will bridge the gap with radio.

He has a radiocasting station, KFJC, that hitherto has been used solely for the purpose of advertising Junction City. Now he is having a receiving set installed at the ranch house and will issue orders to his foreman through the other.

bard Cleveland, bass; Norman Jackson, acoustic guitar, arioso; D—Dance program.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (287 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Uncle Judd's Kiddies' hour.

7:30 E. W. Rodgers, tenor, and his wife.

7:45—Big Brother Club, 7:30—Musical.

7:45—Kings of Comedy, 7:30—Musical.

9:15—New York, Dallas, Saxophone Octet, Troubadours, 9—Musical program by Roxy and his Gang.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass.

6:30 p. m.—Radiocast of Little Symphony Orchestra from KDKA in Pittsburgh, 6:45—Kimbark Dance Orchestra under the direction of Bobbi Morris, pianist; Veronica Krebs, contralto, in semiclassical program, 9 to 11—Trianon Orchestra, Dell Lampre, Union College, 7:45—Marine Band from Washington, 8:30—Music Hall, 9:30—Dinner quartet, 10:30—Mrs. Diana C. Goodrich, soprano, 10:30—The Grand Tour—Spain, New York, George Olsen's Orchestra, from New York.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Idee" Rines and his orchestra, from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

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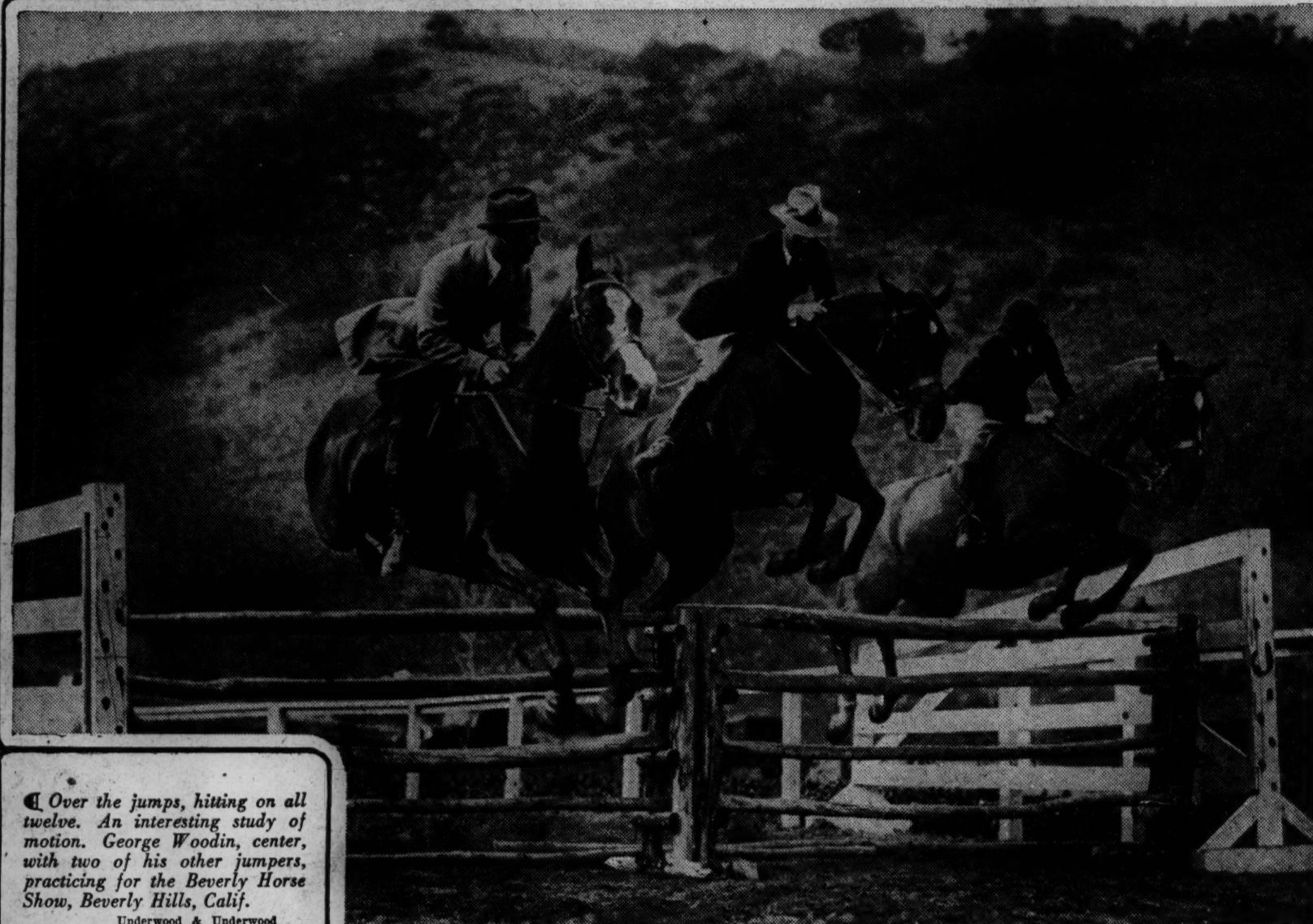
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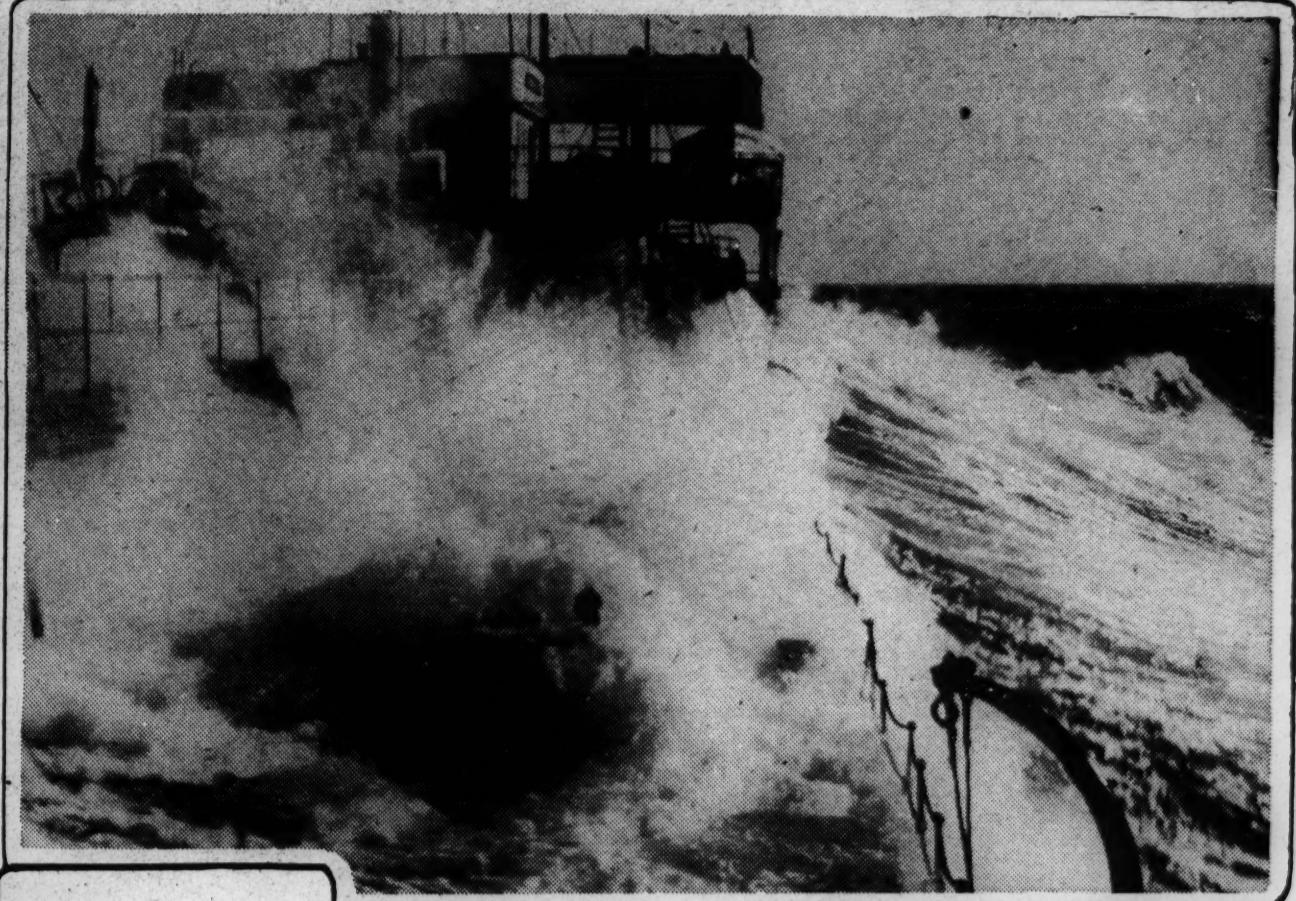
WEEL, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

Rough Going for Horses and Ship, but Both Take Barriers in Perfect Form



Over the jumps, hitting on all twelve. An interesting study of motion. George Woodin, center, with two of his other jumpers, practicing for the Beverly Horse Show, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Underwood & Underwood



Where was the photographer standing? Assuming his position from the best angle, it would seem that the only result would be a wet print. It is the tanker Trinomounta, 12,000 tons, in mid-Atlantic hitting a big wave.

Underwood & Underwood



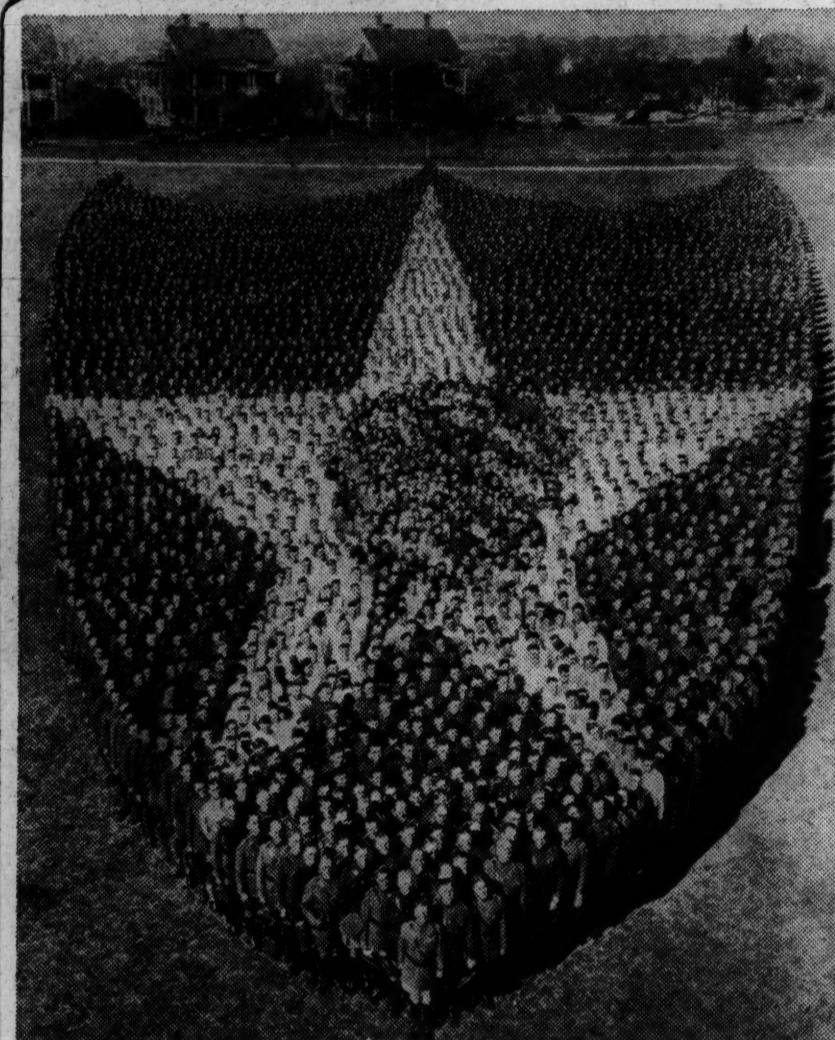
"A skin you love to touch," even shaggy and bristling as it is, must give this parent a thrill. A baby hand on one's cheek, though one happens to be a dog, and the hand a pudgy paw, is one of the joyous compensations of being a parent.

P. & A. Photos



He helped his mother win a gold medal in London, posing while she held the camera. The judges at the International Exhibition of Professional Photography called it the most artistic. Jonathan Conti Royce of Alameda, Calif., is his name.

Keystone View Company



Grouping these hundreds of men (there are 5000, count them) must have required the skill of a movie spectacle director. This insignia of the Second Division, United States Army, was formed by some of its officers and men.

Wide World Photos © G. F. Jennings



It has a long neck and the rift in the wall to the right gives it the appearance of having forelegs. But it isn't alive. It is the Rainbow Natural Bridge, on the slopes of the Navajo Mountains.

Courtesy Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.



Maine's champion fiddler picks a champion fiddle. Mellie Dunham selecting a Stradivarius, dated 1697, from a collection said to be worth \$175,000, to use in a concert. There is a caressing gesture here.

Wide World Photos

OK by the Public

LITERALLY built to order to stand foremost in its price group, the new Cleveland Six for 1926 is clearly every inch the leader it was built to be.

You can see immediately how Cleveland Six stands by watching the crowds around the 1926 models at various Automobile Shows; by noticing how long people linger there; by listening to what they say.

Compare Point for Point

What is even more convincing is to make your own comparisons!

All cars talk beauty. But beauty itself talks for Cleveland Six. Look at these new Cleveland Six models and pass judgment by comparison.

All cars make power claims. Just put them to the test. Drive them—then drive the new 1926 Cleveland Six and let its power speak for itself. The power of smooth, quiet motor can say more about power than anybody, ever so gifted, could put into words.

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As to low-cost upkeep and long life, just remember that Cleveland Six has the famous Bowen-patented "One Shot" Lubrication System—an advantage possessed by no other car within a mile of the price.

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CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY CLEVELAND
CLEVELAND SIX

Theatrical News of the World

A Hint for Maecenas and Mercury

By J. T. GREIN

WE WERE talking about the "economic misery" of the London theater. It was a young and very energetic manager who used these words in apt description. While intellectually the English theater has reached a higher standard than for many years, the business-side is in an alarming condition; not only because high salaries, high wages, high cost of production—double and threefold more than before the war—render the game speculative and hazardous, but because the rent means such a burden that unless the house is full during the eight performances a week, there is hardly a chance to make the two ends meet, let alone the possibility of profit. Theaters of moderate size, which before the war cost £150 to £200 a week, now, thanks to the speculation in leases—for the owner lets his house to tenants, sub-tenants, and sub-sub-tenants, in each case at an increased rental—now command easily £400, £450, or £500. The receipts on the other hand are not increasing and, if the truth were known, it could be easily shown at least one-half of the London theaters work at a loss, because the burdens overwhelm the harvest.

Of course, there is outcry against these excessive rentals; some call it a scandal; some would invoke the help of the Lord Chamberlain, who licenses the theaters as if he could do with them what he pleases entirely beyond his power; some clamor for parliamentary powers to stop the traffic. But all that is merely crying into the wilderness. The whole upheaval is the natural outcome of demand and supply; so long as the speculative youth, the conditions will remain as they are or go from bad to worse.

It is nonsense to talk about illegality, usury; business is business, and he would be a very bad businessman indeed, if he did not accept the highest price for his commodity in buoyant market. Look at rubber—Herd's stopped my young interlocutor, for in the course of his speech he had asked me to ventilate the question in *The Christian Science Monitor* and rubber is at present as controversial a subject as the rent question. "Let us come to the remedy," I said. "What do you propose—in a practical, not a theoretical way?"

I knew what he would say and he said it: "The fact is, that there are on the one hand not enough theaters in London and on the other that there is no inclination to invest in the building of them. Strange, you may go to City men with a site and plans; you may find banks ready to advance two-thirds of the capital needed, but you will never get the dollars."

The same speculators who will plunge thousands into the running of plays, particularly when stars are attached to them—and lose their money—will not risk a stiver on a gilt-edged investment—the brick and mortar of a theater. I cannot explain this apathy, but it is there—I have tried and have failed. As I speak I have three sites, the finest in London, in the very focus of the theater-land, and wherever I go I get the same answer, "Interesting, but not tempting." Why? Echo answers, "Why? And while we do nothing, a great American firm has acquired six leases of prominent houses, which in the long run means still higher rents and still less opportunity for the professional manager to make his business pay."

Theater-goers owe Evg Le Gallienne a debt of gratitude for this fine revival of "John Gabriel Borkman." This towering play has had only a few presentations in America and undoubtedly the performances at the Booth Theater are the best of those. Miss Le Gallienne has assembled an excellent company, each member of which plays with a love for the work that kindred gives the performances that quality rare in the theater of today—that quality of which Sir Gilbert Murray spoke when he said: "The great actor is always an amateur." If anyone misunderstands this reference to mean that Miss Le Gallienne's company is in any way inexperienced or inefficient—the word amateur is almost invariably erroneously used to mean that—let me hasten to state that just the opposite is enthusiastically intended.

The part of the haunted egotist, Borkman, calls for almost a super-actor; Egon Brecher is an unusually good actor. Every part in this play demands that its actor shall have understanding, and each player in the present cast is thus well equipped. The best individual performance, if superiority is to be pointed out, is given by Helen Haye as Gunhild. But this is only quibbling when the cast and performance as a whole is so good.

There is a touch of humorous irony in the fact that in the midst of the most arid season the New

♦ ♦ ♦

"Something will have to be done to stem the present tide of inflation," Matthews Arnold's record of years gone by still rings true. "The theater is irresistible—organize the theater! And the organization of our theater is no longer a purely ethical matter, it is a howling question pure and simple, and easy money is the only remedy for it."

I was most impressed by his words. Here was a situation crying for remedy and the very next day threw a glaring light on the actual state of things. I met a well-known theatrical agent, one who is not given to anglers' tales. He told me that at the present moment seven plays, tried in the provinces, were ready for production in London but that none of the managers could afford the risk. They were all prepared to venture on sharing terms, they had sufficient capital for that, but the rents asked for such theaters as were available were so enormous that it would be foolish to run the gauntlet when as is well-known the receipts of many plays running in London were insufficient to pay the cost. They could cope with salaries and ordinary working expenses, but the rental was the rock.

Two days later there appeared in one of the most widely circulated papers two letters from leading man-

AMUSEMENTS

YONKERS, N. Y.

VIOLIN RECITAL BY AMELIA GALLOWAY

Assisted by JULIUS L. SCHENDEL, Pianist
At MASONIC TEMPLE
130 S. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Tuesday, February 9
at 8:15 p. m.
TICKETS \$1.00

CLEVELAND

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NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF, Conductor

MASONIC HALL
Thursday, Feb. 4, 8:15 P. M.
Saturday, Feb. 6, 8:15 P. M.

With
ORPHEUS MALE CHOIR

Charles Davis, Director

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Symphonic Poem—Gounod's Faust Symphony

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Drexler's, 1225 Huron Rd.

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AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

RECITAL OF SONGS
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Do You Know a Mrs. Craig?

Craig's Wife by George Kelly

With Chrystal Herne

Playbill

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THE HOME FORUM

The Triumph of the Vernacular

A FEW days ago I noticed with special interest in The Christian Science Monitor an account of the installation of the new dean of Westminster. The ceremony, it was related, came down from medieval times; and as was appropriate on such a formal ceremonial occasion the address of induction of the official as well as his acceptance of the trust was couched in Latin. But when the dean came to speak from his heart to the assembled throng—and it was a memorable part of the venerable abbot's "pantheon of idealism"—he used English.

The fact that he spoke in his native tongue is in no way remarkable and seems to call for no comment. Yet his transition from an ancient language to the modern vernacular reminded me of that far-flung transformation of the literature of Europe when Latin was gradually abandoned in favor of the several native tongues.

Now it is a mere commonplace of history that for some fifteen hundred years Latin was the universal medium of written expression and communication of our Western civilization; no language ever enjoyed such widespread use, at least in the Occident, for so long a period. The early "national" epics such as "Beowulf," "The Nibelungenlied," "The Song of Roland," and the "Cid," which were inspired by deep racial impulses, took form in their respective tongues, likewise did a few of the romances and occasional poems and lyrics. But every writer who looked beyond the narrow compass of his own land with any consciousness of an international audience or with any dream of reaching readers of the future would scarcely consider any medium but the one believed to be everlasting. This was the vehicle for perpetuating law and every branch of learning, of criticism and belles lettres. When, as rarely happened, a statesman of broad and sympathetic vision like King Alfred commanded the translation of standard Latin works into Anglo-Saxon for the benefit of his people, his example stands forth in history as extraordinarily enlightened. Even in England the national tongue was not used in the service of the church until the time of Shakespeare.

At first sight it seems a paradox that the recovery of classical literature should have stimulated the rise of the vernacular in literary expression. Yet the concerted movement in favor of the native tongues gains momentum only in the Renaissance. In this development it was none other than Dante Alighieri who led the way. Long before he meditated, weighing the advantages against the disadvantages of his epoch-making decision, No Italian language, we must remember, lay ready for his use. Only a spoken dialect, which had hitherto been regarded worthy as a literary medium only for an occasional passing bit of verse or prose tale, was his meager material. How could all the richness of vocabulary and dignity be shaped out of such "common" stuff? The "Divine Comedy" is the concrete solution which sheer surpassing genius

wrought for this apparently insoluble problem. In this great work he lifted the Tuscan dialect to the level of a national literary language of which all Italians could be proud. In fact, by a single consummate stroke as if by magic he called a noble tongue into being, and bestowed it upon his people.

That he effected a cherished and long contemplated purpose by his deliberate choice is proved by the defense of his new medium in "De Vulgari Eloquentia"—a theoretical vindication of the use of the "vulgar tongue." It seems to us a strange inconsistency to write this apology in Latin, but desiring to impress the learned of his age with his argument he would quite sensibly address him in the vernacular, and thus command attention. So this first defense of what he called the "illustrious vernacular" became the guiding light which pointed the way of liberation from Latin. ♦ ♦ ♦

The complete realization of this ideal of expression in the several national tongues was not achieved for three centuries. The immediate successors of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio were led by his example to write in the recently ennobled vernacular as well as in Latin, and it is of high significance that their works which have remained in the remembrance of the literary world—"Sonnets" of the one and the "Decameron" of the other—are in Italian. Those in the ancient language have been forgotten by all but a few scholars. In the century after they lived, the native tongue became increasingly prominent as a literary medium. Tasso's great epic, "Jerusalem Delivered," was finished in 1475, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" definitely established his native speech as the vehicle of the most ambitious literary efforts of the future.

In this same century both France and England formally and permanently discovered the hitherto undreamed wealth of their developing languages. In the former country the credit of proclaiming the possibilities of the modern vernacular and of urging its use belongs to Joachim DuBellay, who in 1549 published his memorable "Defense and Ennoblement of the French Language." The writer knew whereof he spoke, for he was one of the first poets who demonstrated in beautiful verse the potentialities which he eloquently upheld. How much more flexible, he showed, is a living vigorous tongue than one crystallized for all time! How much more naturally enriched by infusion from other tongues! What beauty and "sweetness" ("douceur" is his expression) have already developed in the vernacular! All we need, concluded DuBellay, is to escape from the traditional spell of Latin, turn to the wonderful instrument of expression which we use in speech, fix the range and uses of our own language, and then proceed to make it the medium of a truly national literature.

Much the same case began to be formulated in England a little later in the century, only with a still stronger appeal to the national pride. Beginning with the sound sense of Roger Ascham's "Schoolmaster" in 1570, almost every work of Elizabethan criticism directs attention to the purity of English with the classical languages as a medium of expression. Chapman declared,

Sweet poesy

Will not be clad in her supremacy
With those strange garments, Rome's
hexameters,
As she is English; but in right pre-
fers.

Our native robes, put on with skillful
hands
English heroics, to those antic
garlands.

Drayton pointed to Chaucer as a pioneer example for all writers, asserting that,

As much as then
The English language could express
to men
He made it do.

Pope praised his contemporary, Harington, for his resourcefulness in enriching the vernacular, with the comment that he "purely naturalized strange words and made them all free denizens" in the commonwealth of the English tongue. Throughout the period we hear the constant accent of enthusiasm over the newly-realized richness of the language. ♦ ♦ ♦

Character was the chief product of the Roman home life; it was a nursery of the peculiarly Roman qualities, gravitas, pletas, simplicitas, benevolentia. Gravitas is not easily defined, though a glance at certain portrait-busts of Roman worthies tell us what it was. It was the feeling of responsibility it matters both great and small which prevents a man being carried away by ephemeral passions or the reckless enthusiasm which flouts old, well-established traditions. Rome, like the essential Roman, was never in a hurry to make changes of any sort. Pletas was the habit of paying due respect to traditions and institutions and all duly-constituted authority. *Eneas*, Virgil's epitome of the race, was plenus in the first place, not because he was a sanctimonious prig (as modern readers are apt to think, re-echoing the sneers of Diogenes), but because he was true to his faith in powers human and divine. Since pletas was the quality of the man who will not be misled by any pomposo look-see into losing his grasp of realities. It was a kind of heavenly homelessness. Benevolentia was the spirit of goodwill to relations, dependents and neighbors, the exercise of which made one happy in the happiness of others. The atmosphere of the Roman household fostered these human virtues and made Roman character what it was.

From this time on Latin rapidly declined to be the language even of learned works which might be addressed to a learned audience. Milton, in the next century, was the last eminent writer to use the ancient tongue in original composition.

By such terms as "vernacular" or "vulgar tongue" it will, of course, be understood that I do not mean the actual spoken language of every day. It is not always realized that the Roman senators who listened to Cicero—and, indeed, the orator himself—used quite different language from that which we now read in his polished periods. So, the Tuscan dialect which Dante heard and spoke in the streets of Florence was but the raw material out of which the "Divine Comedy" was moulded. Hence in using the conventionally accepted phrase the "vernacular literature," we understand that which is shaped out of the native speech of the writer. And it is the memorable beginnings of the permanent adoption of that speech as the literary medium which we have here surveyed. P. K.

This morning I watched the swallows wheeling against a sky of that faded blue which tells of a glorious summer day to come. When they glided beneath the sun their wings became suddenly transparent, the plumage seemed burned away in a golden fire. Had I not been a slave of the inkpot the sight of them would have more than sufficed me; I should have followed their interwoven paths through the trackless air. . . . I should have saturated myself with the vision of a perfect thing.

But, alas, I am what I am, and that is something worse than Anton Chekhov's Trigorin, whose soul was

so pickled in ink that he could not look at a cloud without putting down

in his mental notebook that it was

not actually say it, because my com-

panion carries reverence for Dr. Johnson to such a point that I should have gained opprobrium for myself and nothing for our friend by doing so.

The swallows still circled unwearied round about the sun. Perhaps I was bemused by them; for it did not occur to me to wonder whether Dr. Johnson had spoken some wise words about swallows. It was the presence of his image I had to explain. And in a little while I remembered that my companion had criticised, some hours before, a common friend for biting his nails, and I, in an impulse of charity, had been on the point of saying, "But Dr. Johnson also bit his nails." I did not actually say it, because my com-

panion carries reverence for Dr. Johnson to such a point that I should have gained opprobrium for myself and nothing for our friend by doing so.

Dr. Johnson had been suppressed therefore. Now he had bobbed up at the first opportunity. That was settled. But why were swallows an opportunity for him? Again I watched them with half-closed eyes. "Swallows? Dr. Johnson?" I questioned silently. I repeated the incantation and waited. At last, out of I know not what store of forgotten memories, came the answer. "A number of them conglobulated together by flying round and round, and they sleep through the winter at the bottom of a stream." It must, I suppose, be somewhere in Boswell, or can it be

in the Dictionary? There, at any rate, the swallows were, flying round and round, perhaps in the very act of conglobulation.

And yet, a moment since, before I had begun to watch them, I should have been positive that Dr. Johnson had never said a word about swallows. The only reason I can suggest for the emergence of the forgotten memory is the one I have suggested; that Dr. Johnson had been suppressed and had seized the first opening to reappear. There, at any rate, he also was, with his bitten nails and his shoes with no right and left, substantially before me, offering me the oddest of odd words to describe the serene orbits of the swallows about the sun.—J. Middleton Murry, in "Pencillings."



Ragusa in Yugoslavia

Copyright J. Tasovic, Ragusa

Colorature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The red bird flashes through the green
Of cedar groves and hides away;
Then, hidden, sings a song much like
A rainbow set to music gay.

It rises over wind-tossed woods,
As sparkling-hued as sunny showers;
And pours upon the fading fields
The glory of forgotten flowers,

His color song—pearl, silver, rose,
Purple and saffron of the dawn;
Blue noon, red west, staccato stars,
A crimson chord—and he is gone!

Evantha Caldwell.

The Ancient Roman Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The red bird flashes through the green

Of cedar groves and hides away;

Then, hidden, sings a song much like

A rainbow set to music gay.

It rises over wind-tossed woods,
As sparkling-hued as sunny showers;

And pours upon the fading fields

The glory of forgotten flowers,

His color song—pearl, silver, rose,
Purple and saffron of the dawn;

Blue noon, red west, staccato stars,
A crimson chord—and he is gone!

Evantha Caldwell.

Dubrovnik or Ragusa

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once down the side of the mountain, the way to Dubrovnik lies
To the sea, around the bays and inlets of the rugged Dalmatian coast.
The mountains are above us now, very stern and hard, even when the sun is shining; their sheer sides scaled of vegetation; solid masses of rock, scarred and lined with deep crevasses, and loose ways for great stones. At the foot of them, beside the road along which we pass, there are lemon trees and figs and pomegranates, and great dusty cacti and also, but to the northerly eye there seems little that could be called green. The gray of the mountains and the blue of the sea and sky are the colors which conjure the atmosphere of the place.

Beyond Castelnuovo, in its deep bay, the mountains are lower, the olive trees grow farther up their sides, and there is a kindlier aspect than further south. The men and women of the country go by on their way up into the hills, their beasts laden with bright bundles of fruit, long crisp bread. The road lifts from the water, and we round the next corner, we shall see Dubrovnik.

There! Standing boldly out into the sea, its heavy stone walls encircling the town, the sun turning its round towers to pink and gold. Dubrovnik—or Ragusa, as it is sometimes called—has a character all its own. It is proud and strong and rich—marvelously rich for its tiny size and the strange events of its history. But its people are great people, and they carry with them glorious memories to weave into the present and the future. Dubrovnik traces its origin back to the Greco-Roman Republic of Epidaurus, which, according to legend, was forced to surrender to a combined attack from the Porta Placea that I met my friend Jorja here to see, leaning with his back against the stone balustrade of the cafe, and I, happening to be engaged in the same gentle occupation, fell into conversation with him—a sailor who had rounded the world more than once, and spoke with a grotesque amalgamation of Croatian-Americanism, and knew the history of Dubrovnik better than anyone I have ever met.

It was from this sailor that I learned the story of Richard Courte Lion, who, my friend explained, as he returned from a crusade, praying for deliverance from the sea, swore to build a temple upon the land where his foot first found rest. The land happened to be the Island of Lokrum, close to the mainland, and the people of Dubrovnik begged the English king to build his temple in their city.

"It cost eight thousand golden crowns," said the sailor, "and I have to pay them back to the king every year. He sent me to the Porta Placea to meet him, and I did so, and he paid me back the money he had borrowed from me. And now it is nothing."

The story, too, of the fugitives from the Serbian prince flying before the victorious Bodin, who had usurped their father's dominion, and now demanded their extradition under threat to "fly his eagle to the destruction of Ragusa."

My old friend breathed the atmosphere of ancient courage as he told the tale. He drew himself up.

"The Senate said that it was the custom of their city to refuse asylum to no man, but to protect everyone who fled to them in misfortune. And so the city was besieged for seven years."

Let us circle the walls which lie behind the city and pass beneath the Porta Placea into the little town. Descending the wide steps and passing through the second arch, we stand enthralled by the beauty within the walls. Much of Dubrovnik is comparatively modern, but modern and ancient alike are beautiful. Straight before us the little streets run through the length of the town. It is paved very skillfully with squared slabs of stone which take the polish of marble, and its low houses are of fine stone, severely straight and beautifully clean.

Roman law, which was Rome's one great and original contribution to the intellectual equipment of the world, grew out of the life of the Roman family with its traditions and strong sense of discipline. The family was the unit of society, and in the early stages of Roman development, none could challenge his power. He was an anticipation of the Imperial autocrats of the far future. The law that thus had its small, secretive beginning was in a sense the crowning work of the family-engendered Roman character. It represented the accumulated results of Roman common-sense, itself a phase of Roman character, solving problems of man's relations with man as they arose. In early days the State was just the family writ large, and disputes between citizens or offences against the commonwealth, which were from the first distinguished, were settled or punished in the spirit of the severe, but just, paternalism.—E. B. Osborn, in "The Heritage of Greece and The Legacy of Rome."

The sun sank slowly behind a bank of low clouds which roosted on the dusky Pal! like a flock of Gargantuan crows. For a time a cobalt sky spread itself out, but the cobalt became indigo, the indigo changed to violet and purple, and so up the scale until the whole western horizon flamed a deep crimson, against which flying vapor scuds traced delicate streaks of lavender and old rose. Then, as though about to take flight, the cloudy crows lifted, the crimson light sank to maroon and merged again into purple.

Laying the feet of drab, perpendicular rocks, the smooth wash of the Hudson rolled toward the sea.

A tiny sail-boat tacked slowly up

the river, its graceful wings silhouetted

black against the oily water, which

were here surveyed. P. K.

From there north the lights diminished and save where a sputtering trolley wire marked the course of a rural carrier or here and there a friendly window stretched beckoning hands across the dark, the Pal-sides were given over to shadow and silence.

A calm moon, grown reckless for

the moment, poured down a flood of silver on the river's bosom. The Albany boat, pounding swiftly up the channel, drew a streak of flame along the wall's shadowy base, and was accompanied by a cometlike trail of sparks.

With the boat's passing the moon closed her silver reticule and retired behind the cloudy crows.

Massive, imperturbable, the Pal-sides glowered down on the river; calmly, inexorably, the Hudson rolled on to the sea.

Anthony Trollope.

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent

107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

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Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM a merely human standpoint of perfection, there is probably no more effective panoply than light. When street lamps were first introduced into the city of London, crime diminished in direct proportion as the area of light increased. Taken in its higher and spiritual significance, light stands for divine intelligence, which radiates absolute harmony of thought and action. Whether considered, therefore, as natural, artificial, or spiritual, light represents the antithesis of darkness, which must always submit to light because it is negative and cannot offer any positive resistance. The Scriptures contain numerous references to light and to darkness as symbols of truth and of error. In fact, the beloved disciple, who perhaps more than the other disciples imbibed his Master's teachings spiritually, makes the definite statement, "We welcome the increase of knowledge and the end of error, because even human invention must have its day, and we want that day to be succeeded by Christian Science, by divine reality."

Through her discovery of the Science of Christianity, Mrs. Eddy proclaimed the need of something higher than physical research in order to gain an absolute understanding of immortality. She penetrated the mysteries of personal sense, and through spiritual discernment gave to the world demonstrable proof of the divine Principle which interprets light as a "symbol of Truth: revelation and progress" (Science and Health, p. 59). In the light of her discovery Mrs. Eddy saw that, however dark and dreary the world may seem at times, nevertheless there is always

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Maria Gallenga, an Artist in Clothes

Rome
Special Correspondence
IN SPITE of anathemas hurled at fashions, it is generally agreed that the present period has developed greater civilization in dress. How much this is due to the courage of a few who led the way to a more plastic figure and a wider girth will never be known. It is admitted, however, that Donna Maria Gallenga was among those who helped to give woman this freedom in her clothes.

Though here is a name familiar in all the great cities of the world, in Rome it does not merely convey the thought of delightful dress designs but recalls an artist of great charm.

Not only has she a gift for designing clothes and painting them with beautiful patterns but, unlike many other women who, busy with the subject of dress, seem to care little what they themselves put on, Maria Gallenga, if she needed an advertisement, and she does not, would be a living poster for herself. It is difficult not to trust the taste of a woman who is eminently successful with her own appearance.

Makes Living Figures Into Pictures

Several years ago while working in her studio at her pictures, Maria Gallenga started painting with designs of various colors the chiffon scarves she wore. These were so much liked by her friends that, little by little, they persuaded her to make a serious study of the art of painting on silk and velvet.

Soon she found herself established as a maker of human pictures, and her first exhibition was held in Rome at the Lyceum Club where her mannequins were women and girls well known in Rome who made effective pictures in garments not unlike those worn by their ancestresses. Her efforts have now been crowned by winning the Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition of Decorative Arts.

Maria Gallenga's dresses, in spite of sometimes being medieval in character, are also cut on modern lines, and there is nothing of hers that it is impossible to wear as easily in an Italian villa furnished in an early Florentine manner (a mode of furnishing that will prove to be as disagreeable to the eye as Horace Walpole's revival of Gothic) as in a Louis XIV drawing-room. In fact, because her clothes conform to rules

that do not alter, that hold their own with every change of fashion, they would not look out of place anywhere.

Timeless Because Beautiful

By dint of many experiments, Maria Gallenga is now able to stamp her silks and velvet with silver and gold of various shades which, even when the silk or velvet is dyed or cleaned, still keeps its original silver or gold sheen. She gave up the use of other colors, deciding that the style of the material was color enough.

Now that fashion has grasped the beauty of straight lines, the dresses



Donna Maria Gallenga of Rome, Designer of Costumes, Who Won the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition of Decorative Arts.

How to Raise Cyclamen Plants

WHAT is the best method of treatment in the propagation and cultivation of the cyclamen to obtain fine blooming plants? The genus cyclamen is composed of seven or eight species and their several varieties. They are low plants, have beautiful flowers and prettily marked leaves. They are natives of Asia and Europe, and some varieties are very abundant in Switzerland and Italy. Although some of the varieties are to be found in almost every large greenhouse, yet the cyclamen is too little known when one considers the ease with which it can be cultivated, the length of time the flowers remain in perfection, the profusion of the bloom and its great value for greenhouse and window garden decoration.

Cultivation

The plants are easily cultivated, doing best in a compost of two parts of well-decayed sods, one of leaf-mold, and little sharp sand. A sprinkling of soot thoroughly mixed with the soil will increase the size and brilliancy of the bloom. In potting be sure to drain well, as good draining is indispensable to success; if the pots are filled about one-third with drainage it is none too much. Use porous pots, and let the size be determined by the size of the plant, remembering that, as a rule, cyclamen do not require large pots. When first potted, water thoroughly, afterward more sparingly, until growth commences. When potted, the plants can be placed in any sunny place in a cold frame, from which the sashes may be removed on all favorable occasions, and water given as required. On the approach of cool weather the plants should be brought inside and placed in a light, sunny position, where they can be given a winter temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees F. During growth and flowering water at least twice a week. After their blooming season water should be gradually withheld, but never should they be allowed to become absolutely dry. About the first of May they can be planted out in a border, or border, or having a northern or easterly exposure being preferred. Place the plants about six inches apart each way, and lay the bulbs or corms at least two inches under ground. Keep the plants clear and

free from weeds, and about the first of September they can be taken up and potted. No watering is required after they are planted out, but care is necessary to guard against mice, as they are very fond of the bulbs.

Sow Seeds First of February

Propagation is readily effected by seeds which should be sown about the first of February, in a pan filled with compost of light sandy soil. Sow thinly and cover with glass. Keep the soil moist until the young plants appear; sometimes it takes weeks for the seeds to vegetate, so one must not be impatient. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be transferred to thumb pots, placing them at least two inches apart. Keep them in a warm spot and water carefully. When they are in size of two or three inches, transplant them into larger pots. If carefully treated, the plants of all the species will be large enough to bloom in the autumn, excepting cyclamen persicum and its varieties, which will begin to bloom in January.

It will be thus seen that by sowing the seeds early and keeping the plants growing during the summer, nice blooming plants are soon obtained. The best place for growing the young plants during the summer season is in the cold frame, which should be placed on a bed of ashes in some partially shaded situation. By means of sashes the young plants

can be protected from rains and wind, and can be easily watered when necessary.

Varieties

C. European, pinkish-purple, and European album, pure white, bloom from October to February, while the ivy-leaved (*haederifolium*) with its large rose-purple flowers blooms from September to January. When well grown, these are extremely pretty plants, and it is to be regretted that they are so rarely seen.

C. Persicum and its varieties

are the most generally cultivated.

One package of seeds of any good strain will give all sorts of different shades of color, from pure white to the deepest red and spotted. Of late there has been much improvement in the size and form of the flower, and these varieties are offered under the name of C. *Persicum grandiflorum* and C. *Persicum gigantum*. The bulbs of this species are so flat and so nearly alike on each side that no amateur can tell them apart. It is quite difficult also to know which is the top of the bulb. If carefully examined, the remnants or scars of old leaf stems will be seen, indicating the upper part. It should be remembered that the corms or bulbs of cyclamen are quite worthless after their third season of blooming, so that it is advisable to raise plants from seed every year.

Accommodations for Shoes

It is needless to say that shoes should never be kept on the floor. Even though the floor seems spotlessly clean, dust and lint will accumulate and, too, shoes kept in this manner are invariably in the way.

Nowadays (unless the closet is built with accommodations for shoes) it is well to buy one of the numerous

This Two-Piece Suit for Early Spring

Wear Can Be Developed in Red or Green Velour and Trimmed With a Black Braid With Gold Edging. The Draped Opening and the uneven Hem Line Give the Coat Special Interest.



This Two-Piece Suit for Early Spring
Wear Can Be Developed in Red or Green Velour and Trimmed With a Black Braid With Gold Edging. The Draped Opening and the uneven Hem Line Give the Coat Special Interest.

GUARANTEED SPECIAL SIZES 10 TO 12½ SOX FOR FEET BIG

SOX

FEET

BIG

LIGHT BUYING REPORTED IN COTTON CLOTH

Mills Have Less Forward Delivery Business Than Year Ago

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (Special)—Cotton gray goods markets were disappointing during the last week, and manufacturers are being forced to the conclusion that they have been too optimistic as to the business prospects.

Although much business was placed directly and privately during the last three weeks, size of the buyers who attended the National Wholesale Drygoods Convention in New York, and it is impossible to tell exactly what this total was those position to make very strong estimates of the aggregate volume of business passing are virtually in agreement that the cloth mills have less forward delivery business in hand today by a large margin than they had a year ago at this time, taking the market as a whole.

This is exactly opposite to the condition existing in December and is due to the comparatively light buying during January this year.

Production on the other hand is going forward on a considerably greater scale than a year ago, and there are some mills making goods of the medium or coarser type that find themselves with a large portion of their orders running out in March and April. It is not unusual yet in hand with which to replace them.

Much Overtime Work

Overtime work is being done to a larger extent than ever before. Some of the eastern mills running on special odd constructions or goods of a seasonal nature are being forced to rush production with two-shifts to put time to catch the season's buying demand. This was due to the buyer's dilatory tactics in placing orders in the first place, and production is being forced now in response to the urgent requests of the buyer for deliveries.

In the South there is an attempt to make up for the shutdown and heavy curtailment caused by the cotton strike in the early fall months, and some claim there are more southern plants being run nights than there are on a single shift schedule.

Orders in hand are not sufficient to absorb so great a production volume, and in some cases goods are beginning to pile up in spite of the fairly steady rate of consumption.

Buyers of gray goods are aware of the situation, and are no longer worried about getting sufficient supplies of fabric to meet the demand in the mills that continued overproduction will depress prices, or at least will prevent any price advances, and mills are finding it impossible to move their product except at substantial concessions.

Even the trade in finished goods is slowing up somewhat as fears of a shortage of goods have been almost entirely dissipated. Goods are moving in small volume, and intermediate distributions are not able to anticipate requirements even in limited way. This has been another factor in making gray goods buyers hesitate.

Manufacturers have not been insensitive to the situation, and some have sought to increase their commissions to book in the long future business they could get, even at substantially lower than the current market levels. This business was being done quietly, but it made buyers unwilling to operate at full market prices except of goods absolutely needed at once.

Print Cloth Slow

It was the print cloth yarn constructions that were suffering most from the slackening tendency. Standard 354-inch 5.53 yard 64x60s were moving in a limited way for spot delivery at 8 1/4c, and February goods were also having difficulty in finding a market. A bargain lot of 1 cent a cheep March was bought at 8 1/4c, while April delivered were available in several quarters in quantity at 8 1/4c, and occasionally even this figure was shaded.

On the 85c market, there were lots of spots at 10 1/2c, but others went at 10c which was the generally ruling ruling price for February goods, while March delivered were available in quantity at 10 1/4c and April-May at 10c flat. Some buyers in quick deliveries of 6,000 yards 64x60s demanded with trade at 7 1/2c and even at 8c, though late February and March were offered at 7 1/2c and 7 1/4c.

There was interest at 12 1/4c in four yards 64x60 squares and some trading, but the River reported sales of 44x60s, 8.20 yard goods at 5 1/4c in some volume.

Sheetings More Active

Narrow print cloths were also more active, with sizable trading in 21in. 64x60s at 6 to 6 1/4c and in the 28in. widths at 1/4 of 1 cent higher. Fall River sales were estimated at 100,000 for the week, but were slackening toward the end of the month. In the fine goods division of the market there was the same disappointment at the volume of orders taken, though buying was steady, and included many small repeat orders.

The slackening affected chiefly the players in the buying of the specialties and fancies coming in diminished volume. Prices throughout the list were nominally unchanged, but there was some disposition among manufacturers to reach for orders, even at slightly lower figures, in an effort to keep their plants running at full capacity.

Confidence in the continuation of full capacity production through the spring and summer months is beginning to wane a little now, for most of the fine goods manufacturers are determined not to pile up unsold stocks to any considerable degree.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT
(Earnings of Controlled Companies)
1925 1924
Nov gross \$ 3,742,309 \$ 3,265,148
Net after taxes 1,678,200 1,365,148
12 month gross 4,100,113 3,768,143
*Bal after taxes 1,696,928 1,540,722

*Before interest, depreciation, etc.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES STOCKS

Bid Asked
*Am Fdgs Tr 7 of wi com. 180 110
Diversified Tr Shares 16% 18%
Industrial Tr Shares 11% 12 1/2
In & Tr Am (no par) 64 64
do 6% pf sec B 96 98
Mass Elec Co 64 65%
Un Amer Chain Stores 64 65%
Un Amer Elec Co 19% 20%
Un Amer Rwy. 14% 15%
Un Builders Oil 12% 13%

BONDS

See Tr Am & Sec A '23 100 102 1/4
do sec B '23 99 101
do sec C '43 99 101

*New units.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low		High	Low
Am Ag Chm 7 1/2 '41	104	103	Nias Lock & O P 5 1/2 '41	95	99
Am Beet Sugar 6 8 '35	99	98	Nor Am Cement 6 1/2	103	100
Am Chain deb 8 '33	99	98	Nor Am Ed 6 1/2 '41	103	100
Am Chm & St 7 1/2 '31	105	104	Nor Ohio 6 1/2 '41	103	100
Am Dock & Imp 6 1/2 '31	105	104	Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Rep Corp deb 6 27	98	98	Nor Pac Ss D 2047	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Ice 7s 133	130	128	Nor State Pow 5 1/2 '41	99	98 1/2
Am L & W 6 1/2 '41	104	103	Oho Pub Ss 7 1/2 '41	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Type Founders 6s 103	102	101	Ont Pow Nias Falls 5 1/2 '41	101	101
Am Water 6 1/2 '41	98	97	Ore Short Line rfs 4s '29	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anaconda Corp 6s 102	102	101	Ore Shrd Line rfs 4s '29	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anaconda Corp 7s '38	105	103	Otta Steel H 47	102	102
Am Natl Corp 6s '38	105	103	Pao Gas & Elec 5s '42	98	98
Am Natl Corp 6s '38	105	103	Pao M 1st 6s '28	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Natl Corp 6s '38	92	91	Pao M & W 5 1/2 '41	102 1/2	102 1/2
Armour & Co 5 1/2 '43	95	94	Pao & W 5 1/2 '41	107	107
Associated Oil 6 1/2 '35	102	101	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 28 99 1/2	99	98	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 41 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 48 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 54 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 58 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 63 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 68 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 73 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 78 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 83 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 88 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 93 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 98 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 103 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 108 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 113 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 118 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 123 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 128 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 133 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 138 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 143 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 148 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 153 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 158 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 163 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 168 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 173 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 178 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 183 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 188 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 193 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 198 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 203 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 208 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 213 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 218 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 223 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 228 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 233 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 238 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 243 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atch T & SF E Ok div 248 98	98	97	Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	106 1/2	

CALGARY WINS FROM SASKATOON

Spectacular Goaltending by Winkler Is Feature of Prairie Game

WESTERN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	F	A	Pts.
Edmonton	13	1	6	60	42	27
Calgary	9	0	8	48	48	18
Victoria	7	2	9	52	51	17
Winnipeg	8	1	10	49	57	16
Saskatoon	6	4	8	31	31	15
Duluth	6	3	10	43	44	15

CALGARY, Alta., Feb. 2 (Special)—In spite of an adverse score of 4 to 2 the Saskatoon hockey team clearly showed its ability as a smooth-working machine last night and if it had not been for the exceptionally spectacular and cool game turned in by Winkler and his men it would have won the game.

Until he was found out of the game, Jamieson was the stellar performer on the ice, being the mainstay of the Duluth team. The game, however, was devoid of brilliant individual play, and it was a team-man attack, Alexander Irwin of Winnipeng referred the game, his first in the Central Hockey League circuit, and met with favor the fans. The summary:

The scoring opened when Bruden and Oliver came down on a sortie. Hainsworth made a remarkable save, but Oliver skated around the goal and passed out to Bruden, who scores easily. Scott Denney made a goal on a fine piece of individual play, and Hainsworth and St. John's all told to defeat the Saskatoon defense, but failed to pass the guardian of the net. Calgarian's defense seemed to fall to pieces at this point and W. Cook broke through, Winkler saved, but failed to clear and again found the net with the rebound.

Winkler came back in the second period and played at top form for the rest of the game. Oliver scored on a pass from Bruden to gather lead, but immediately after it looked as if the W. Cook, Denney and Bourgault rushes would take effect. Oliver broke clear and made a fine effort at one but missed the goal by inches. Careless play by the visitors gave place to the Calgary defense on his sweeping plays and accurate sharpshooting. He continued to be dangerous in the last period when he and his team mate shot at every opportunity to get in the open net, but Winkler saved brilliantly. At last Duncan succeeded in breaking the tie by scoring on a good unassisted play. From this on the Calgarian team had the best of the game, but Duncan's Bridgen missed easy chances. Finally Oliver came down with Wilson and clinched the game with another goal. The summary:

CALGARY SASKATOON
Bruden, Headley, Jw.
Oliver, Wilson, r.
Duncan, c.
Denney, Scott
Oliver, Wilson, r.
Bourgault, Macfarlane, Id.
Duncan, R.
Wilson, r.
Cook, W.
Winkler, E.
Score—Calgary 4, Saskatoon 2. Goals—Oliver 2; Bruden, Duncan for Calgarian; Duncan, Gordon for Saskatoon. Time—Three 20-min. periods. Referee—Gordon Meeking.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 2 (Special)—The Vancouver Hockey Club has yet to defeat Portland this season on local ice. Portland paid its third visit to this city in the Western League last night and the result was a 1-1 tie after five periods. All the goals were obtained in the second period. George Hay gave Portland the lead after five minutes and Tyrus Arbour made the scores even seven minutes later, both teams worked hard to break the tie, but the defense held tight.

McCusker, the American's goalie was in difficulty several times, but fortune favored him. Robert Rose, a veteran who played with Seattle a few years ago, and Portland lineup and he did fairly well.

Both teams used a four-man defense in the overtime period and the game slowed down. It was just an ordinary game. The summary:

VANCOUVER PORTLAND
Arbour, Connally, Jw.
Potter, D., Jr.
Boucher, Waite, c.
Irvine, Rose
Moran, Id.
Kingsley, Reznick, r.
Lid, Trape, Dutkowsky
Score—Vancouver 1, Portland 1. Goals—Arbour for Vancouver, Hay for Portland. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20-min. and one 10-minute overtime period.

NEBRASKA QUINTET STILL UNDEFEATED

AMES, Ia., Feb. 2 (Special)—The University of Nebraska maintained its unbroken Iowa Valley Conference record by defeating Iowa State College, 27-12. Nebraska obtained a big lead in the opening minutes of the game and at half time stood, Iowa State 8, Nebraska 14.

Although the Iowa State men clearly outplayed Nebraska on floor work they lost enough free throws to more than the tie the game. Time after time, Earl Elliott '27 missed easy shots at the basket.

C. F. Smathers '27, with 11 points to his credit, was high-point man of the team. Elliott accounted for half of his team's scores. The summary:

NEBRASKA IOWA STATE
Schafer, Page, Jr.
Elliot, Elliott, Jr.
Eckstrom, Sprague, c.
Lawson, Gerleek, P.
Hill, Kring, Martin, Wright
Score—University of Nebraska 27, Iowa State College 12. Goals from—Schafer, 10; Hill, 4; Kring, 4; Eckstrom, 2; Elliot, 2; Hill, for Iowa State. Score from foul—Brown, 4; Eckstrom, 2; St. John, 2; Hill, for Iowa State. Referee—P. G. Welsh. Emporia Normal—20. Team—20. periods.

AMATEUR-PRO GOLF
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 2 (P)—William Creasy, Oklahoma City professional, and H. Madlith, Oklahoma City, yesterday captured the amateur-professional golf tournament at the South Central golf tournament. The Oklahoman won in a one-hole play-off yesterday afternoon with a 72, while the Pine Bluff, Ark., amateur, after tying in the 18-hole morning round with a medal score of 68.

DOUGHERTY TO COACH

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 2—Frank J. Dougherty, a former University of Illinois baseball star, has been named to coach the baseball team at Wesleyan University. After his graduation, Dougherty caught on with the St. Louis American Association, and he has been an international. The Wesleyan squad will begin work in the cage about the last of February.

REISELT AND HALL DIVIDE
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—An even break was made between the two coaches of the 18-year-old girls' basketball team of the Chicago Athletic Association to succeed W. H. Powers, who was recently elected president of the Chicago. Clark, president of the fishing schooler Rainbow in the annual 331-mile Chicago-Mackinac yacht race.

HOPPE DEFEATS SCHAEFER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2 (P)—W. H. Hoppe defeated Jacob Schaefer in an exhibition game at the Providence Civic Auditorium and the two coaches of the two coaches of the 18-year-old girls' basketball team of the Chicago Athletic Association to succeed W. H. Powers, who was recently elected president of the Chicago. Clark, president of the fishing schooler Rainbow in the annual 331-mile Chicago-Mackinac yacht race.

MAUPOME WINS TWO

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2 (Special)—A double victory was scored by P. E. Maupome of Cleveland against G. A. Clegg of Toledo, who had been the runner-up in the minors before coming to Brooklyn. Although not much as a hit, he is a clever fielder and base runner and was a football and base baller and was made next year.

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 2—William Merriweather, former Brown baseball coach at Phillips Academy, has succeeded in the first year of his new post.

ANOTHER SUCCESSES DAILY

ANOTHER SUCCESSES DAILY

ANOTHER SUCCESSES DAILY

DULUTH BEATS EVELETH, 3 TO 2

Hornets Capture Game, But Lose Their Star Player

CENTRAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	F	A	Pts.
Minneapolis	11	1	5	For Ags	18	18
Eveleth-Hibbing	4	7	4	40	38	18
Winnipeg	8	5	7	36	36	11
St. Paul	8	2	9	32	29	0
Canadian Soc.	2	3	11	28	49	-23

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 2 (Special)—Duluth won a costly 3-to-2 hockey victory here last night over the Eveleth-Hibbing team when Clarence Jamieson, Hornet left defense, was forced out of the game and will play again Saturday afternoon.

Until he was found out of the game, Jamieson was the stellar performer on the ice, being the mainstay of the Duluth team. The game, however, was devoid of brilliant individual and cool game turned in by Winkler and his men. The Tigers were individually good, but lack of understanding of their team mates' handling caused them to stumble.

The scoring opened when Bruden and Oliver came down on a sortie. Hainsworth made a remarkable save, but Oliver skated around the goal and passed out to Bruden, who scores easily.

Soon Denney made a goal on a fine piece of individual play, and Hainsworth and St. John's all told to defeat the Saskatoon defense, but failed to pass the guardian of the net. Calgarian's defense seemed to fall to pieces at this point and W. Cook broke through, Winkler saved, but failed to clear and again found the net with the rebound.

Winkler came back in the second period and played at top form for the rest of the game. Oliver scored on a pass from Bruden to gather lead, but immediately after it looked as if the W. Cook, Denney and Bourgault rushes would take effect. Oliver broke clear and made a fine effort at one but missed the goal by inches. Careless play by the visitors gave place to the Calgary defense on his sweeping plays and accurate sharpshooting. He continued to be dangerous in the last period when he and his team mate shot at every opportunity to get in the open net, but Winkler saved brilliantly. At last Duncan succeeded in breaking the tie by scoring on a good unassisted play. From this on the Calgarian team had the best of the game, but Duncan's Bridgen missed easy chances. Finally Oliver came down with Wilson and clinched the game with another goal. The summary:

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Close Game Goes to Toronto Five

Defeats Queen's Basketball Team With Winning Goal in Final Minutes

QUEEN'S PAWS OPENING

White 6 Pieces
Black 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 754

By F. W. Jordan, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 751. R-K14 R-R14

No. 752. 1-R-K18 R-R14

1-R-K18 R-R14

2-R-Q3 R-K12

2-RxPc Prob. Comp. 3-R-K7

H. V. Tuxen 4 Pieces

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

In the previous shown problems in the theme, "soft-blocks with White interferences," two or more self-block interference mates occurred and these cumulative effects are important in raising this kind of a mate to one of strategic value. Occasionally, however, a single mate of this kind gives character to the problem.

Richard Donovan of Endicott was the only skater to place in both the two and three-mile races.

Carl Parody of Lake Placid won the all-around intermediate title with 90 points.

Stachek of Chicago tied for the honor in the junior division with 50 points and Richard Stack of Endicott tied for the honor in the senior division with 50 points.

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WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHT

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ENGLAND	ENGLAND	ENGLAND	ENGLAND	ENGLAND	ENGLAND	ENGLAND	ENGLAND	IRELAND
London <i>(Continued)</i>	London <i>(Continued)</i>	London—Hampstead	Manchester <i>(Continued)</i>	Portsmouth and Southsea <i>(Continued)</i>	Sheffield <i>(Continued)</i>	Weston-super-Mare <i>(Continued)</i>	Switzers <i>(Continued)</i>	
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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The League's Anniversary and America

Another anniversary of the League of Nations has just been celebrated. Officially it came into existence with the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles on Jan. 10, 1920. It would be possible to argue that the League has not accomplished all that it set out to accomplish, and that the hopes of its promoters have not been entirely fulfilled; but that would be an unfair way of considering its activities. Rather should one examine what it has actually done. Then it would be found that, if it has not reached a standard which was arbitrarily fixed at the beginning, it has, nevertheless, succeeded in performing much useful work which might otherwise have remained unfulfilled, and that it holds out a promise of increasing results.

Antagonists of the League are entitled, if they wish, to declare that it is not yet ideal, but the most implacable antagonist cannot fail to admit that it has been a useful organization. If one sets a mark for any institution, it is highly improbable that the mark will be attained. What is much more important is to judge the institution, not by comparison with an ideal but in itself. If the League had not existed, undoubtedly many problems which have been solved would still be troubling the world. Therefore, it is no argument against the League to assert that it has not in the short space of six years solved every post-war problem.

In the opening words of the Covenant, the League proposed "to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security." International co-operation is now a reality. There is a consciousness of the need for world solidarity which was not felt a few years ago, and that consciousness has been translated into many indisputable acts. International peace is an objective toward which we are still striving, but the prospects of peace are greater than the sternest critics would have thought possible. International security is being increased every day. Last year gave us a greater measure of security, and the coming year probably will add to that security. One may rightly protest that the pace is not swift enough, but one may not protest that the path is not the right path.

During 1925 the operations of the League were extremely important. The mere fact that 248 international treaties and agreements were registered in Geneva during twelve months is significant. Some of the treaties may be of questionable merit, but others, such as the Locarno Pact, are real achievements which no amount of carping can depreciate. Moreover, when war was imminent between Greece and Bulgaria, the Council of the League rapidly adjusted the quarrel and averted war by a few hours. The prestige of the organization was greatly enhanced by its speedy and efficacious move. Further, the Permanent Court of International Justice, which may work separately from the League but which was created by the League, has settled a number of controversies which might otherwise have become bitter. Austria, which is under the guidance of the League, has advanced, and instead of being a helpless bankrupt country in central Europe, a prey of contending forces, the object of rival ambitions, has gone some way toward its financial and industrial rehabilitation. Before the year ended, the League had begun its campaign for disarmament, and during this present month a preliminary meeting to this end will be held in which the United States of America, Germany, and possibly Russia, will participate.

Where does America stand with regard to the League? Is there any change of heart? Is there any likelihood that America will officially throw in its lot with the League? The future must be left to answer those questions. But whether the United States eventually considers it its duty to join the League or not, it cannot be denied that the United States has played, is playing, and will play, a prominent—an increasingly prominent—part in its activities.

One of the founders was Woodrow Wilson. The Senate has just determined that the Nation should make use of the World Court. Nor must it be supposed that American citizens hold aloof. On the contrary, the list of American citizens who are engaged in European activities which, whether formally or not, may be placed under the general head of League activities, is already long. The reparations scheme, for example, is not strictly speaking the work of the League, but an impartial judgment could not fail to recognize the connection between the working of that scheme and the object of the League.

In Hungary, which was definitely saved by the League, Jeremiah Smith Jr. is the commissioner. A member of the World Court is John Bassett Moore. Judge Abram Elkus was the chairman of the commission which examined the dispute concerning the Aland Islands. The Committee on Traffic in Women and Children is helped by Miss Grace Abbott. In the Memel controversy Norman H. Davis was responsible for a settlement. The Library of the League of Nations in Geneva was organized by Miss Florence Wilson.

This is by no means an exhaustive list of American activities, for in Geneva, in Paris, in Berlin, and in various European centers, Americans are working whole-heartedly, officially or unofficially, to promote that international co-operation and to achieve that international peace and security which is the special mission of the League. Such related bodies as the International Chamber of Commerce are largely American in their inspiration and direction.

Worthy of more than merely perfunctory approval is the stand taken by the Central High School in Kansas City, Mo., against student drinking. It took form as a result of an editorial published in the Luminary, a student paper, and is the more noteworthy because several of the societies of the school are backing the movement, a number of these having already gone on record to this

effect by adopting amendments to their constitutions under which any member seen in a state of intoxication in any public place will be expelled.

The editorial in the Luminary presents without doubt a view of student drinking which thousands of students throughout the length and breadth of the United States will wholeheartedly agree. "Fortunately," it reads in part, "one does not have to mince terms in expressing an opinion of such conduct. It is contemptible; it denotes a lack of breeding; it is a reflection on home training; it reveals an inferior intellect."

An opinion in this connection that shows clearly which way the wind is blowing is expressed by the president of one of the school literary societies, as quoted by the Kansas City Star. Drinking by high school pupils must be stopped entirely, is its substance. And he further urges that the time has passed when merely ignoring the issue will achieve any satisfactory results. The article in the Luminary puts it in these words:

Since the adoption of the prohibition amendment, liquor question has been a subject of continual jest. This jest—if it is one—has given rise to the greatest crop of "smart Alecks" the country has ever known. It is smart, they think, to affect the drinking habit.

The solution does not lie in an appeal to the student drinker to renounce his indecent habit; that might do some good, but it is doubtful. It is for the school at large to provide this solution: Condemn this low and disgusting habit; ostracize the drinker; stamp him as an undesirable.

There is no doubt that the solution of this problem will be found in precisely the direction thus pointed out. It, therefore, rests largely with the law-abiding members of the student bodies of schools and colleges—and these represent the vast majority of those attending such institutions—to take the matter into their own hands. They can wield effectively a weapon which will do more, probably, to put a stop to this student drinking than almost anything else. When such intemperance meets with the scorn it deserves, instead of with silence or an almost tacit approval, there will be found fewer who will pay the price of their excesses.

To the politician, especially if politics has been adopted as a profession, it must always seem that it is wise, in times of peace, to prepare for war. In the United States, now as during all the years since the period of reconstruction following the Civil War, the political pot is forever boiling.

There are no "off years," despite the fact that there are many so called. Acclaimed paramount issues are forever arising, or returning, to thrust themselves upon the attention of those people who otherwise would deem themselves quite well pleased to allow matters to rest as they are. The "ins" defend their asserted right to remain in, while the "outs" insist that the great need is for that change which is always demanded but which, no matter what party or faction may happen to be at the helm of the ship of state, seems never to materialize in really tangible form.

So it comes about that those who find engrossing occupation in things other than politics are sometimes convinced that the destinies of their country, their own welfare, and the success of their purposeful undertakings, will be tolerably well safeguarded under whichever partisan flag may fly from the dome of the White House. These do not, at the moment, concern themselves overmuch with the announcement that Democratic leaders both in and out of Congress are discussing plans for an aggressive campaign to assure, if possible, the election of a majority of their partisans in both the Senate and House. The announcement is no more startling than would be a similar one to the effect that Republican politicians were preparing plans to perpetuate their own tenure in Congress. There is, of course, in the announced plan, just as in the speculative one, the desire to assure to the party that may be successful in the 1926 elections the prospect of success in the not far remote presidential campaign of 1928.

One need not look far for an explanation of this lack of popular interest in purely partisan programs. Within recent years, and particularly since the campaign of 1912, the people of the United States have gained the gratifying realization that their own and their country's destiny does not rest upon the acclaimed or asserted virtues or wisdom of any political party, as such. Party solidarity, in its formerly accepted sense, is a thing of the past. The unattached voters have decided every recent national and congressional election, and there is abundant promise that every future decision will so be made.

The enfranchisement of women by the United States has, of course, added to the perplexities of the political forecasters. While women voters have shown a disposition to align themselves with one or the other of the organized political parties, they have asserted, generally speaking, a commendable political independence. It would be vain to insist that a realization of the perfect mobility of this vast floating vote has not actuated the adoption by the present Congress of constructive measures which are popularly approved. Partisan lines have been more often ignored within recent months in the consideration of important national legislation than at any previous time.

To the sympathetic onlooker it would seem that confusing and perplexing difficulties will present themselves to those who hope to define paramount partisan issues at such a time as this. The present would seem to be an era of orderly progress, a time when it is the desire of all sincere friends of good government to search for that which will assure a continuance of domestic peace and prosperity. The prejudiced analyst need not, unless he so chooses, accord the credit for this state of affairs to the party in power, or to any individual or set of individuals. It is a reflection, it may be agreed, of the declared purpose of an articulate majority of the men and women of America speaking through the ballot box, and not through any partisan organization. Great issues define themselves. They become paramount, not by declaration or by vociferous enunciation, but

by those processes of clear analysis with which the people of the United States have shown themselves to be familiar.

In the discussion of vocational teaching a point that has commonly been left out has been noticed and examined by Dr. George S. Counts of Yale, in his recent report, published in the School Review, on a study of "The Social Status of Occupations." A list of forty-seven occupations was submitted

to the consideration of four groups—trade school seniors, high school seniors, agricultural college freshmen, and school teachers—each of which arranged the occupations in practically the same order of social precedence. The result, shocking to the ideal of democracy, is hardly surprising to the average democrat. It is common knowledge that the potential social status incident to banking is different from that incident, for example, to bricklaying; and it has been more than once suggested that the real nub of the domestic service problem is to be found in the social limitation which custom has established for an otherwise desirable occupation.

"If," as Dr. Counts justly says, "all occupations were of equal standing in the community the counselor could be somewhat more arbitrary in advising individuals to enter or avoid certain occupations. He could think chiefly in terms of the abilities of pupils and vigorously encourage each to enter the occupation for which he is best fitted. . . . In our society, in spite of what is said about the dignity of labor, many occupations which are clearly necessary to the promotion of the common good are stamped as unworthy and are thus given an essentially negative standing. . . . We must either follow the policy of pointing out to our pupils the great difference in the social status of occupations or make some definite effort through the schools and other educational agencies so to alter the prevailing social attitudes that every occupation which is necessary to the life of society will be accorded positive social recognition." Something of the sort, it might be added, is already being attempted by the books of etiquette; but, as things now are, a man may have mastered his book of etiquette from "Acceptance of an invitation," to "Young person, introduction of to older," and still find himself anchored by his vocational status. The prevailing social attitudes have deep and far-reaching roots, and it will take a long, hard pull for the colleges and other educational agencies to get them up.

The suggestion, however, is perhaps a straw in the air. A student of economic tendencies not long ago anticipated in print, with much plausibility, a future civilization in which the financial returns of different occupations would be so nearly uniform that there would be practically no monetary distinction between them. If such a condition should come about, the labor of the schools and educational agencies would be easier, and might eventually become unnecessary. With the progeny of all occupationists going together to the same schools and colleges, and continuing the paternal occupations afterward, if so inclined, without embarrassment or separation, a new order of society would be established. Not that everybody would be "in society," any more than all the graduates of our present institutions are "in society"; but the distinction would form itself, as it does now, on the kind and degree of culture represented by the leading members of its various sets and local manifestations. There would be no need of books of etiquette, for the general education would provide all the etiquette needed; and the wise vocational teacher could advise the son of a banker to go in for bricklaying, or vice versa, without feeling that he was irrevocably separating the boy from his tangible form.

So it comes about that those who find engrossing occupation in things other than politics are sometimes convinced that the destinies of their country, their own welfare,

and the success of their purposeful undertakings, will be tolerably well safeguarded under whichever partisan flag may fly from the dome of the White House. These do not, at the moment, concern themselves overmuch with the announcement that Democratic leaders both in and out of Congress are discussing plans for an aggressive campaign to assure, if possible, the election of a majority of their partisans in both the Senate and House. The announcement is no more startling than would be a similar one to the effect that Republican politicians were preparing plans to perpetuate their own tenure in Congress. There is, of course, in the announced plan, just as in the speculative one, the desire to assure to the party that may be successful in the 1926 elections the prospect of success in the not far remote presidential campaign of 1928.

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The Chinese Lady

She stood in the center of the mantelpiece. She had been a Chinese lady, and a sculptor of an early dynasty had done this little bust of her. Beside her stood a tiny Pekingese extravagantly and minutely carved. It was a tourist's trinket. A fire was burning beneath in the hearth, and two sculptors were sitting before it and bartering notions about art; and also about sculpture.

Said the sculptor, gazing at the Chinese lady:

"She has the concealing immobility of the East, the placid self-containment of stone. She has repose. Her eyelids are lowered and she can see nothing. She never has seen anything. But she divines all; a piece of intuitive stone. It is said the sculptor makes stone speak. But that is almost simple. The difficulty is to make stone silent and yet stand with an inarticulate but pervading meaning. To imply the turbulence of a life in the chiseled Mona Lisa."

"I know," said the other sculptor dismally, looking at the Chinese lady with rebuke and admiration.

"And" went on the first sculptor, "that dog as a dog is all wrong. There is not a line right in it. But as the embodiment of yap, wriggle, snap and canine mercury, it is supreme. It is not a dog. It is dog, the prototype."

"I know. They are both wonderful," said the other. "They are also valuable. I would not let them out of my hands for worlds. They calm me. Their effortless placidity calms me."

"If I had her, her placidity would not calm me; it would inspire me," put in the first speaker.

"She rebukes all effort," said the other one. "The past, like Ozymandias, speaks. Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair." Do you know the life she has had? She lay, it must have been for centuries, in a quarry outside a small town in the south of China. Her back is white with chips and sundry scars which have been softened and polished by hundreds of years of passing sand. Who was the sculptor? It does not matter who he was. She is unvarying, ancient, impersonal. In a disturbance in the town she was thrown through the window of a missionary's house. He kept her. He took her to Japan with him, and to San Francisco; and through days of circling steel to New York, where she became the property of an artist.

"There are hemispheres of travel and of effortless attainment in her," cried the first sculptor with admiration, wishing he had such an inspiring model. Fancifully, though he hardly realized it, he said: "I wonder if she ever longs to be in the stilly heat of southern China again."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed the other sculptor, almost startled by the fear of her going. And to reassure himself:

"Her empty eyes are clear spaces of peace. She never moves. She never betrays. She does not look. Her set traits never alter. She has the countenance of immobility. She does not arrest. She does not command. She does not impel. She remains. She is. There is no mystery in her lineaments. She does not aspire: She is stone, indurate stone. And her lines are heavy and settling. Her form

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